FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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VIDELA ANSWERS PINOCHET'S LETTER ON BEAGLE ISSUE

PY022340Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2245 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb--Foreign Ministry sources indicated that President Videla yesterday answered the letter sent to him by his Chilean colleague, Gen Augusto Pinochet, on 30 January.

In his answer to the Chilean president, General Videla presumably expressed that the declaration of nullity cannot be either a new factor or an unforeseen circumstance because at the beginning of the talks in Mendoza the Argentine president made known to his Chilean colleague that the Argentine Government had taken the irrevocable decision of declaring the arbitration decision concerning the Beagle Channel null and void.

According to the sources, President Videla added that the Argentine decision for declaring the 2 May, 1977 arbitration decision null and void served as the basis for the extensive exchange of opinions between the two presidents.

Regarding the remarks which President Pinochet made in his letter about the movement of Argentine troops, General Videla explained to him that these reports lack truth and therefore they cannot be the cause for disrupting Argentina's wishes [words indistinct] which would also indicate that there has been no change, on Argentina's part, concerning the position which was explained to him [Pinochet] in Mendoza. The letter closes by repeating that Argentina wishes to continue with the dialog which was opened in Mendoza and with a reflection regarding the concern of the Argentine president in face of the difficulties which in such a short time have emerged due to motives which have nothing to do with Argentina.

MONTES GIVES CHILEAN ENVOY LETTER FOR CARVAJAL

PY030038Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb--After holding a 30-minute meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes, Chilean Ambassador Rene Rojas Galdames was optimistic about the possibility of finding a solution regarding the Beagle Channel dispute.

The Chilean diplomat was summoned by the Argentine foreign minister, and upon leaving the foreign minister's office at approximately 1800 he said that they discussed the Beagle issue and that he was carrying a letter sent by Vice Adm Oscar Montes to the Chilean foreign minister, Patricio Carvajal.

Rojas Galdames also noted that during his meeting with Foreign Minister Montes, there was an exchange of ideas about the work which the Argentine military delegation is carrying out in Santiago. The military delegation arrived in Santiago this morning.

He said that the Argentine military commission and its Chilean counterpart "must reconcile what is established in the declaration which summarized the negotiations of the Chilean and Argentine presidents during their meeting in Mendoza.

The Chilean diplomat declined to comment about the terms of Vice Admiral Montes' letter to his country's foreign minister, saying, "I leave it to my host to issue a report in this regard."

ARMED FORCES DELEGATES LEAVE FOR CHILE TALKS

PY021315Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb--The Argentine military delegation, which will discuss the basis for a bilateral agreement on borders in the southern region, has left for Santiago, Chile. The mission is composed by the secretary generals of the three armed forces, Brig Gen Reynaldo Bignone, Vice Adm Eduardo Fracassi and Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo. They left at 0730 today, and it was thought that the talks in the Chilean capital will begin about noon. The Chilean representatives at the negotiations will be headed by Gen Agustin Toro Davila.

ARGENTINE, CHILEAN DELEGATES DISCUSS NEXT SUMMIT

PY030200Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 3 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb--It was reported tonight that the Argentine and Chilean military delegates who are holding a meeting in Santiago, Chile, today discussed the terms which will enable a new presidential summit to be held on a date and location which will be determined at the proper time. This information was reported in Buenos Aires by the Public Information Secretariat, which added that the meeting of high-ranking military officials concluded at 2000.

NO DELAY OF VIDELA-PINOCHET SUMMIT SOUGHT

PY021331Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Argentina does not seek any postponement of the meeting between Presidents Jorge Rafael Videla and Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, planned for next Monday. This statement was made yesterday by Navy Capt (Hector Gutierro), press director of the presidency. He contradicted reports from Chilean diplomatic sources in Santiago who openly talk of a second postponement of the presidential summit.

ENVOY TO USSR RETURNS, NOTES TRADE INCREASE

PY021921Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1627 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Feb--Leopoldo Bravo, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, returned to the country today with his family for a 1-month rest. He indicated at Ezeiza Airport that trade with the USSR will reach $250 million this year. The diplomat, who was received by Osvaldo Garcia Pineiro, director of the Foreign Ministry's East Europe Department, declared that relations with the USSR, especially in the economic sector, are normal--as is well known to the public. He reported that trade averages $200 million [per year].

Bravo announced that during his stay in the country he will meet with Foreign Minister Montes and with officials from the Trade and International Negotiations Secretariat.

BRIEFS

ILO DELEGATE--Buenos Aires, 1 Feb--Capt Roberto Antonio Dallasta, under secretary of coordination and planning, left for Geneva to attend, as Argentine delegate, the ILO administrative council meeting to be held between 5 and 13 February 1978. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0218 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY]

DELEGATION FROM THE NETHERLANDS--A delegation of 21 businessmen from the Netherlands, headed by Mr Van Splunter, arrived in Buenos Aires today to examine the prospects for direct transactions at better prices for Argentine beef to be sold to the Netherlands. They intend to meet with Argentine officials and meatpacking plant executives to see about carrying out a large publicity campaign for selling Argentine beef, classified as Pampa beef, in the Netherlands. This would allow this type of beef to be included in the EEC quota for import of top-quality meat. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jan 78 FY]

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH CAMPAIGN--The oceanographic research ship "Islas Orcadas" will sail on Monday from the Buenos Aires Naval Station to conduct a survey of southern oceans by means of an intensive geological and geophysical research in Antarctic waters. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Jan 78 FY]

FISHING BOATS FOR CHILE--Buenos Aires, 23 Jan--The first of a series of 20 fishing boats built for Chile was launched here today. The ship, baptized "Zeus," has a length of 17 m, a beam of 4.80 m and a draft of 2.3 m. The ships are being built by the Buenos Aires Hernan Cortes Shipyard for the Chilean fishing enterprise Magallanes of Punta Arenas, under a contract totalling $5 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1232 GMT 23 Jan 78 FY]

RAILWAYS CONTRACT APPROVED--Through a decree published in the official bulletin today, the exchange of notes and the basic contract for the electrification of a section of the "General Roca" Railway Line between the Argentine Railway Enterprise and a Japanese firm was approved. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Jan 78 FY]

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES LOAN--Through Decree No 3,613, the executive branch has approved a $45 million loan to the State Water and Electric Power Company by the Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Sudameris and Libra Bank Limited, to finance some of the 1977 projects planned by the water and light company. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 16 Jan 78 p 4 FY]

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES--Buenos Aires, 16 Jan--It was reported here tonight that the Argentine Central Bank reserves increased by some $96 million during the second week of January. With this amount, reserves in gold, foreign currency and other foreign assets total $2,355,000,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 17 Jan 78 FY]

SHERMAN TANKS--Fifteen Sherman tanks, used in World War II and in the Sinai campaign in 1967 and wholly reconstructed in Argentine arsenal workshops, have been handed over for service in the 1st Armored Cavalry Regiment, stationed at Villaguay, Entre Rios Province. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Feb 78 FY]

24-HOUR PROVINCIAL RADIO--LS11 Radio Provincia de Buenos Aires, the official provincial station, will begin broadcasting 24 hours a day by adding a program from 0200 to 0600 local time. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1833 GMT 16 Jan 78 FY]

UNDER SECRETARY APPOINTED--The executive branch has appointed Miguel Tobias Padilla as under secretary of coordination to the Government Planning and Economic Coordination Secretariat. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 1 Feb 78 p 1 FY]

SOUTHERN CITIES STRIKE FOR BETTER TREATMENT

PY0216467Y Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1610 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] The centers of the three brother cities in the southern part of the country, which constitute the civic bloc of the south, are now at a complete standstill.

The reports received during the morning from the cities of Tarija and Potosi say that the strike is being carried out without incident. In Tarija, for example, because of respect for the people, a few hours were granted for the markets to remain open until 1000. As of that hour, retail business also closed, and this afternoon at about 1800 a rally of the Tarija people is announced to state their support for the Tarija Civic Interests Committee, in Luis de Fuentes Square.

In Potosi the strike began as of 0000 today. In Sucre the situation is the same.

The people of the south are expressing their protest and demanding more attention, so that each department will become integrated into Bolivia, so that Bolivia will become a single unit, so that Bolivia will have an integral development. The people of the south must not be forgotten.

NO TROUBLE REPORTED IN STRIKING DEPARTMENTS

PY0301267Y La Paz Radio Cruz Del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Excerpts] According to a report received from the historical capital of the republic [Sucre], the stoppage ordered in three important districts in the south was carried out within a framework of complete calm. Activities at all levels, sectors and social levels of the population were paralyzed throughout the day in Tarija, Potosi and Chuquisada.

Several proposals were submitted to the government regarding the implementation of projects and their financing such as the airport, highways and the installation of metallurgical plants. Regarding this matter, the government announced today, through the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency, that it is about to approve the installation of the lead and silver foundry in the town of (?Parapistapa), Potosi Department, one of the three districts which is striking and which carried out a total stoppage today.

It was announced that with the construction of this plant the second largest metallurgical complex in Bolivia will be created. The official information indicates that the largest foundry is being installed in the [word indistinct] metallurgical complex and that at the beginning of 1979 the country will be in a position to produce 30,000 tons of high-grade tin, including 6,000 tons of antimony.

PRESENCIA PROVIDES DETAILS OF 'FACETAS' CLOSEDOWN

PY0216377Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Jan 78 p 10 PY

[Text] The "Facetas" newscast, which was broadcast by Radio Cruz del Sur, has been temporarily suspended until its producers succeed in contracting time on another radio station.

The program was suspended because the contract was canceled by Radio Cruz del Sur.

The producers of the program reported that the Bolivian Baptist Union, owner of Radio Cruz del Sur, decided to cancel the contract.

In view of the possibility that official intervention might have influenced the decision, the "Facetas" producers asked for an explanation from Javier Arce, information director of the presidency, who asserted that the government had no objection to the program, although he observed that many of its reports were "very incisive."

He said that Samuel Mendoza, the president's private secretary, had gone to Cochabamba "for private reasons."

"Facetas" will again be broadcast within a few days over another radio station in La Paz.

Jose Caballero, Radio Cruz del Sur director, has been asked about the situation. He confirmed that the station canceled the contract with "Facetas" by decision of the Bolivian Baptist Union.

He explained that the directors of the Baptist Union held a meeting in Cochabamba last Sunday to study the position of the news program. The president of the church communications board participated.

It was decided at the meeting to cancel the commitment with "Facetas," because the Baptist Union judged that the program did not agree with the line followed by the church regarding social communications media, and that it also did not agree with its interpretation of readings in the Bible.

Caballero asserted that the Baptist Union had therefore not acted under "any pressure" from outside. He concluded by saying that this church will continue its policy regarding mass communication, defending the broadcasting of objective and truthful reports.

60 PERCENT OF FIRED MINERS SAID BEING REHIRED

PY030115Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Events in the mining sector. Top-ranking leaders of the mineworkers reported that 60 percent of the fired workers are in the process of being rehired with the same rights they had before they were fired.

The miners labor federation also indicated that the other 40 percent have not yet been rehired due to the fact that this group has not yet been able to obtain the documentation which indicates that they have had fired, but that once they obtain these documents they will be rehired.

PERSECUTION OF PRIESTS CLAIMED IN SANTA CRUZ

PY021616Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1513 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 2 Feb--Priests and Franciscan friars of different nationalities, but above all Polish, are under political police pressure and surveillance in this city, it was charged here today.

Jaime (Fitzgerald), a U.S. Franciscan brother, sent a protest letter to the government representative in Montero, 40 kms north of Santa Cruz. He claims that some Franciscan brothers are being questioned very often due to their links with the local Human Rights Assembly.

PAZ ESTENSSORO FACTION DENIES IT IS RIGHTIST

PY030138Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Through a communique, the Paz Estenssoro faction of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], announced that it is not rightist, something it was accused of by a leader of the leftist faction of the MNR.

The political maturity and the deep-rooted revolutionary line of the MNR have been demonstrated all along (?by the way it has criticized) the government. In view of this fact, we must not find it strange that the newly-converted leftists, in their infantile exuberance, have fallen into a position in which they are consciously at the service of the government.

The MNR-Paz Estenssoro faction communique is signed by (Leonidas Sanchez) and (Luis Rodriguez).

AIR FORCE BUYS SWISS-MADE TRAINERS

PY231635Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 23 Jan 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jan--The Bolivian Air Force (FAB) will continue its expansion and improvement program with the purchase of new airplanes, it was officially reported here today.

Gen Jose Antonio Sempertegui, FAB commander in chief, pointed out that two squadrons of Swiss-made PC-7 planes for pilot training have been purchased and the purchase of one C-130 Hercules is being considered by the military government. The FAB also plans to purchase planes which may be used for logistics, concluded Sempertegui.

BRIEFS

STEEL PRODUCTION ESTIMATES--Bolivian steel production will reach 450,000 tons in 1982 after the completion of the Mutun Steelworks complex, according to reports from the Bolivian Iron and Steel Enterprise. The complex will require an investment of about $1 billion, and Brazil has already agreed to purchase 210,000 tons of the product. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 31 Jan 78 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Rolando Prado Mendez, general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], announced that during the second quarter of 1978 oil production will be increased by more than 3,000 barrels per day when the (Pita), (Peche) and La Vertiente fields, Santa Cruz and Tarija Departments, come into production. The (Pita) field is currently producing 1,000 barrels per day and when the (Peche) field comes into production in April, production will reach 10,000 barrels [as heard] daily. La Vertiente will begin production sometime in July and will produce 3,000 barrels daily. Exploration and exploitation are being done by Occidental Petroleum Co. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY]

JOURNAL SEES GROWING U.S. CONCERN OVER AFRICA

PY022326Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Feb 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "A Clear Switch"]

[Text] The announcement made by the United States Government to the Congress, stating that it intends to sell helicopters and antiguerrilla combat planes to Morocco, indicates a change in its policy regarding the various conflicts affecting the area. Above all, this should be interpreted in light of the developments on the African Horn.

Neither the Soviet Union nor Cuba now hides its direct and real participation in the dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia regarding the sovereignty of the Ogaden desert. In spite of the support received by the Mogadiscio Government from the FRG, Iran and Saudi Arabia, Siad Barre's appeals for more Western cooperation could not help but result in an exaplanation of Washington's position. By viewing the essence of the problem in this way, the aid which will be given to Morocco and the last warning given to Moscow by Governor Carter are the first steps in a revision of the policy regarding the African Horn.

As a result of the increased activities undertaken by the Madrid government during the last few weeks--for which it did not hesitate to resort to the Count of Barcelona, father of the present king, as well as to Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Socialist Workers' Party--there seem to be signs of easing tension with regard to the Western Sahara problem. On the contrary, the setbacks suffered by the forces of the Western Somalia Liberation Front require a logistical support which only the United States can supply, and which the pro-West countries in the Red Sea area never stop requesting.

Ever since the historic rejection made by the United States Congress during the Nixon administration to continue United States aid reinforcements for the Angolan nationalist movements which were opposed to Soviet influence in the new government, it is the first time Washington has announced its indisputable intention to openly oppose Soviet implantation in strategic African positions considered vital to the West. In the Horn area, the USSR already has some installations thanks to some governments, especially southern Yemen, which allowed the USSR to transfer all the equipment it had in the port of Berbera to Aden. But without Somalia and Eritrea, now struggling against Addis Ababa, the Soviets would still not have the key to Bab el Mandeb, the key to the route of the big oil tankers.

There can be no doubt that if the countries of the Western community are not interested in losing their trust in that region, neither are they interested in handing it over to the USSR.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES TRADE WITH E. EUROPE

PY021636Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Feb 78 p 22 PY

[Article by Federico Heller: "Colleste and the Confidence Game"]

[Text] We have always held the view that it is to our country's advantage to export and import in convertible currency exclusively. We set forth this view when Spain and Portugal were in the hands of fascist regimes. We have not changed our mind regarding trade with communist countries.

However, the executive secretary of the Coordinating Group for Trade with the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe (COLESTE) affirmed a few days ago that Eastern Europe represents the greatest alternate market for Brazilian exporters, stressing with great enthusiasm that Brazil accumulated more than a $650-million surplus in its trade with communist countries over the January-October, 1977 period.

The executive secretary observed that despite that surplus in Brazil's favor, the communist countries did not adopt protectionist measures, as the Western countries did, even when some of them have huge foreign debts. The secretary then added that communist countries do their business with our large companies, or preferentially with our state agencies, through their large state enterprises. Therefore, since the communist countries prefer to deal with our government's agencies, COLESTE was created and transformed into another instrument of state interference in the economy of our country.

Having said that, it is necessary to explain that Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and East Germany trade with us in agreed-dollars [with the exchange rate fixed by agreement],in other words, in a nonconvertible currency.

It should be said that the six countries mentioned above carry a large deficit in their trade with Brazil and that this is easy to understand: Their trade is wholly managed by the state and depends only on decisions by their governments. Their governments, and only their governments, decide when and under which conditions our surplus can be liquidated. The thing is that Brazilian sales to those countries have been transacted with a highly devalued currency. [the agreed dollar].

That means that those six communist countries have purchased Brazilian goods at prices practically lower than their production cost. In fact, coffee imported by Poland or by East Germany is being reexported to capitalist countries at prices below its international quotation. This means that by accepting trade in nonconvertible currency, we are competing with ourselves! And the same is happening with the sales of Brazilian manufactured goods abroad.

In conclusion: Our trade in nonconvertible currency hurts our trade balance as well as our balance of payments. So we must ask if the time has not arrived for personal intervention by the president. This intervention would be justified for a simple reason: The ministers of the economic area cannot interfere with Itamaraty decisions. Even these decisions are detrimental to the national interests.

INDUSTRY MINISTER TO DISCUSS INVESTMENT IN JAPAN

PY021619Y Aparecida Radio Aparecida in Portuguese 1430 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Angelo Calmon de Sa will go to Japan in May. Minister Calmon de Sa has confirmed his visit to the Brazilian Embassy in Tokyo. He said that during his visit he will discuss Japanese investments in Brazil, particularly the financing of the Tubarao steel project in Espirito Santo.

LOCAL CAPITAL SOUGHT TO BEGIN STEEL PROJECT

PY021324Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Businessmen are discussing the development of the Tubarao steel project in Brasilia. Kawasaki Steel, (SINSIDER) and SIDERBRAS are studying ways to get Brazilian investors to buy shares in order to complete the capital necessary for the project.

SIDERBRAS Vice President (Ulisses Barbosa) said that the status of the Tubarao steel plant will have to be decided this month.

(SINSIDER) representative (Claudio Marcelo Rocha) said that concern about a recession in the steel industry is natural, but Italy continues to be firmly interested in the project.

The representatives of Kawasaki Steel, which has been opposed to the sale of shares, preferred not to comment.

NUCLEBRAS: ALTERNATE SOURCES OF URANIUM AVAILABLE

PY021658Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Feb 78 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] NUCLEBRAS already has other alternatives for the purchase of enriched uranium for the Angra dos Reis II and III nuclear plants should the Parliament of the Netherlands decide to forbid URENCO to supply enriched uranium to Brazil.

A source said that installations capable of supplying enriched uranium exist in several countries which provide better markets--even the FRG and Great Britain, which are also partners in URENCO.

France, South Africa and Japan are building enrichment plants. Despite the problems in the purchase of enriched uranium for Angra dos Reis I, there is also the United States, traditionally the largest supplier of uranium.

NUCLEBRAS refused comment on this question, since negotiations are being handled on a government-to-government level and it is up to Itamaraty to elaborate.

In Brasilia, Itamaraty held the same silence yesterday, making no comment about the debate in the Netherlands Parliament over whether to allow URENCO to sell uranium to Brazil.

JORNAL ASSAILS STROESSNER'S VIEW OF DEMOCRACY

PY030108Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jan 78 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "From Two, One"]

[Text] According to the canons of political science, it might be difficult to distinguish between authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. However, it is essential to distinguish between an open and democratic system and an authoritarian one. How an authoritarian regime is disguised, or how it is given a semblance of legality does not matter. [paragraph continues]

There are some basic indicators which can quickly determine the real degree of democracy. The fundamental indicator is, without a doubt, the existence of representative parties, with all the constitutional guarantees assuring them the possibility of congregating and persuading, to reflect the anxieties, hopes and demands of the society. In an authoritarian system, the representative system is invariably obstructed by the narrow channels of bureaucratic communication. They are not only insensitive to the society's most authentic expressions, but they distort them.

It is obvious that a pluralist and open regime is not included in Paraguay's representative system. We are dealing with a typical example of an authoritarian regime, centered on a bureaucracy built upon the Colorado Party--a party which virtually monopolizes the country's political aspirations--and founded with the support of the armed forces.

The presumption made by President Alfredo Stroessner during an interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL then becomes rather disheartening. He affirmed that "my government is not authoritarian: It is a democratic and representative government with authority, acting within the limits drawn by the national constitution." Even more pathetic is the expression "the Trojan Horse of international communism" coupled with "human rights."

It is indisputable that the so-called "human rights issue" was placed on the agenda of international relations by the recently elected Jimmy Carter. It is also indisputable that the United States' responsibility in the human rights issue resulted in a redoubled concern for the respect of human rights. Still, it would be unwise to presume that the human rights issue was exclusively the work of the United States' Machiavellian diplomacy with regard to socialist countries. (Moreover, it is unreasonable to presume it to be a plan--or wooden horse--of communist artistry.)

The human rights issue burgeoned, even in Latin America, because it appeals to the most elementary--and real--sentiments of civilized man. Zeal for human rights is not the exclusive right of United States diplomacy: It should be made part of the agenda of every Latin American country because that is the hope of its citizens. Or as Oscar Camilion, the Argentine ambassador to Brazil, said to VEJA magazine regarding the "democratization" of United States diplomacy: "Does the United States have an effect on the process? Yes, it does. Did it begin the process? No."

The human rights issue may have been affected by Carter's policy, but it is not what started it in Latin America. As Camilion said, "The only form of legality accepted on the continent is the democratic one. This opinion is shared by civilians and military. Therefore, everything points toward the reestablishment of democratic systems."

Either President Stroessner does not understand the Trojan war, or he does not understand democracy. Or maybe both.

BRIEFS

HAITIAN AND CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADORS--President Geisel today received the credentials of the Czechoslovak ambassador to Brazil, (Jiri Sobotka), and the Haitian ambassador, (Jean Claude Coradin), during a ceremony held at the Planalto Palace. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY]

BANK LOANS INCREASE--The Banco do Nordeste do Brasil intends to increase the amount of loans granted by 63 percent this year. According to the banks president, the total should reach 32,100,000,000 cruzeiros. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY]

ARGENTINE REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE FOR TALKS

FY021611Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 2 Feb 78 FY

[Text] Santiago Chile, 2 Feb--The secretary generals of the Argentine Armed Forces arrived in Santiago today to meet with a Chilean military commission regarding the southern border conflict between Chile and Argentina. The Argentine delegation is made up of Brig Gen Reynaldo Bignone, Rear Adm Eduardo Fracassi and Brig Gen Basilio Lami.

The group went directly to the main office of the University of Chile to meet with a group of Chilean officers headed by Gen Agustin Toro, rector of the university, Rear Adm Carlos Le May, Brig Gen Rodolfo Martinez and Commander Ernesto Videla. It is possible that they will discuss a meeting of Chilean and Argentine presidents Augusto Pinochet and Jorge Rafael Videla.

PDC MEMBERS GIVEN FREE MOVEMENT IN ARICA

FY021901Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Feb 78 FY

[Text] The 12 members of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party [PDC] who had been confined in towns in the 1st Region, are moving about quite freely in Arica. They were transferred to the city of eternal spring last weekend, and they will stay there during the confinement. Ten of them are staying at the Hotel (?Ingles) and the other two are suffering in the sophisticated Motel (?Azafa-Un). They were seen at the beaches and entertainment places in Arica. Their only daily obligation is to report at the nearest police precinct.

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS PDC LEADER'S EXILE

FY031618Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria in Spanish 0930 GMT 3 Feb 78 FY

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has turned down a petition to allow the leader of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party, Jaime Castillo, to return to the country.

The Suprem Court confirmed a decision taken by the Santiago Appeals Court rejecting a claim filed by Castillo's lawyer that the deportation of his client was unconstitutional and inaplicable.

Jaime Castillo was deported by the military government in August 1976.

CTC PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES CREATION OF LABOR PARTY

PA022354Y Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Feb 78 p 2-a PA

[Article by Jairo Savaria H.]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 31 Jan--Manuel Felipe Hurtado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia [CTC], criticized the traditional political parties and announced the creation of a labor party.

The CTC president arrived here to participate in meetings with directors of the public enterprises in search of a solution to what appears to be an imminent work stoppage.

Manuel Felipe Hurtado affirmed that President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen had been merciless in authorizing price increases for staples. He denied his labor administration is working to make the union conservative, stating that such a campaign was being waged by politicians who in the past had used the CTC strictly for political reasons. Hurtado pointed out that none of the presidential candidates has a defined policy in favor of the people, much less an attractive strategy for the working class. Concerning labor unity, Hurtado said the CTC will continue to work with the other labor centrals to achieve true unity.

REPORT ON OFFICIALS' TIES WITH DRUG RINGS REJECTED

PA022349Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1729 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 (EFE)--Colombian Justice Minister Cesar Gomez Estrada rejected here last night the charges made against Colombian officials by U.S. legislators at the conclusion of an investigation into drug trafficking in Latin America. Two ministers and some members of the National Narcotics Council are allegedly closedly linked to international drug rings. "That is completely false, a real infamy against honest persons of the current administration," Gomez Estrada said.

The minister added that it is impossible to believe that the nation's attorney general, the director of the Administrative Department of Security, the commander of the secret police and other officials of well-known honesty are "gangsters." He said he does not know what objective the international news media seek by spreading this kind of rumor, which has no real basis but seriously affects Colombia's name in the world. He also said that he has been able to read the section of the legislators' report which deals with Colombia and it does not mention the name of any minister or the narcotics council.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK EL PENON VILLAGE, REPELLED BY POLICE

PA282248Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Today, 10 men, apparently members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, tried to seize El Penon village, south of Santander. The attackers, however, were repelled by the police. According to scant information available at this time, the subversive elements this morning entered El Penon village, Bolivar Municipality, and attacked the local police post, where they placed a bomb. A shootout ensued between the police and the guerrillas. This radio station's correspondent in Bucaramanga, Alfonso Pineda, has reported that so far it is known that police agent Melquicedes Suarez Suarez was wounded during the attack. The subversive group fled to the mountains where it has been operating for several years. The police believe that several guerrillas were wounded, and they have initiated a search expecting to find them in the next few hours.

MORALES REAFFIRMS PLAN TO TURN OVER POWER

PY021435Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Excerpt] President Francisco Morales Bermudez has said that the deadline for transferring political power will be unfailingly carried out and that the armed and police forces will withdraw with honor.

He also said: This means that we have to work hard, very hard. With everyone's cooperation, we are putting all our potential and our actions, as far as humanly possible, into this mission.

These remarks were made after he again received the support of the government revolutionary junta and the backing of the armed and police forces for his action as leader of the revolution.

Morales Bermudez said that it was a great honor to receive the repeated support of the armed and police forces. He added: I am deeply grateful, and every day [words indistinct] an examination of my conscience to see if the path being followed is best for Peru.

BRIEFS

BANK OFFICIAL APPOINTED--(Raul Sola Pastel) has been appointed new president of the Bank of the Nation board of directors. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY]

GOVERNOR VISITS TACNA--The new governor of Arica, Col (Victor Contador), made a protocol visit to the general commander of the Tacna Department, Gen (German Ruiz Figueroa). He was accompanied by the outgoing Arica governor, Col (Oscar Figueroa Marquez). [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 78 PY]

CUBANS' REQUEST FOR ASYLUM BEING STUDIED

PA0300202Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 30 Jan 78 p 1-30 PA

[Text] It will not be necessary to recall Venezuelan Ambassador Ramon Delgado to Caracas to report on the case of the two Cubans who entered our embassy in Havana and asked for political asylum. The statement was made by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi yesterday at Miraflores Palace, shortly after his return from an official 2-day visit to Surinam.

Consalvi, who was accompanied by Jorge Gomez Mantellini, the Foreign Ministry's director general, confirmed the names of the Cubans as Felipe Hernandez Pallares and Jose Manuel Suarez Galarraga.

[Question--unidentified reporter] Will the Venezuelan Government grant the request? [Answer][Consalvi] The case is being studied by the Foreign Ministry.

[Question] Is it true that they crashed through the embassy gate in an automobile? [Answer] They entered in what was evidently an emergency situation.

Meanwhile, the foreign minister described his visit to Paramaribo, Surinam, as successful. "I found not only admiration but also affection for our country and our people."

Venezuela and Surinam signed a friendship and cooperation agreement in addition to a joint declaration. There were 2 days of intense activity, of which nothing was said by the international press.

Consalvi talked with the prime minister, Minister of General and Foreign Affairs Henck Alfonsus Eugene Arron and with President Johan Henri Eliza Ferrier. Johan Ferrier decorated Consalvi with the grand cordon of the Order of the Palm.

The foreign minister announced the construction of the "Andres Bello" Center's own building in Paramaribo. "This institute is conducting an important function, and up to now it had operated in a rented office."

He confirmed that the construction of the Venezuelan Embassy building in Brasilia will be started in a few weeks, in a 25-square-meter area donated by the Brazilian Government.

[Question--unidentified reporter] Does Venezuela still maintain its position of not attending the coming general assembly of the Organization of American States if it is held in Montevideo, Uruguay? [Answer--Consalvi] We feel that Montevideo is not the most appropriate site for that event. The place in which it is to be held will be decided this week in Washington.

[Question] When will the negotiations begin between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas? [Answer] The two countries have already agreed to hold talks, with only the date pending. This, however, is a simple problem.

LOPEZ-PORTILLO WARNS AGAINST MISUSE OF OIL RESOURCES

PA021215Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo warned yesterday that Mexico's only client for its oil is the United States. If in the next 2 years we do not channel our surplus [oil] in positive ways toward productive activities that not only help decentralize industry but also generate a larger number of jobs, Mexico will have problems of oversupply and inflation. This will not be due to misery, the lack of resources or the rising cost of living, but to the worst possible reason--abundance. Inflation through oversupply represents the most absurd height of inadequacy and inefficiency, the Mexican president said. He told this to the members of Mexico's Mining Chamber during a visit they paid him at Los Pinos, in the Mexican capital.

The group, led by its President, Juan B. Morales Doria, reiterated its trust in the federal government and in its promise to increase investments within a framework of the alliance for production.

SPANISH ENVOY ON MEXICAN OIL REFINERIES IN SPAIN

FL022131Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2120 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Feb (ANSA-INFORMEX)--"Important oil engineering organizations are studying the possibility of installing Mexican refineries in Spain, which would pave the way for various Mexican products to enter the European Common Market," Spanish Ambassador Luis Coronel de Palma declared here today. He met with President Jose Lopez-Portillo at the National Palace. However, he added that a decision has not been made yet and that such a decision is under study "but it is almost feasible."

On another subject, Coronel de Palma said that Spanish-Mexican reciprocal trade in 1976 amounted to $100 million, $60 million of which was in sales to Spain, and that the figure is expected to be doubled this year.

Coronel de Palma indicated that no date has been set for the Spanish royal couple to visit Mexico. Lastly, he stressed that today he presented the Mexican President with some books written by the great Spanish jurist Juan Baillet Goitizolo and this gave them the opportunity to talk about political and philosophical law.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE OPENS

Havana Reports Opening

FL021334Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] With a call for all governments to break with the Nicaraguan regime, a Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Peace, Sovereignty and Economic Independence has opened in Mexico. The assembly, which brings together 29 delegations from 21 countries from the region and other continents, also showed its support for Belize's cause for independence and its struggle for territorial integrity.

Mexicans, Cubans Give First Speeches

FL022120Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2110 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Feb (ANSA-INFORMEX)--Public Education Secretary Fernando Solana, in representation of the president, yesterday inaugurated the "Latin American and Caribbean Continental Conference for Peace, Sovereignty and Independence."

Representatives from various countries met at a downtown hotel to reaffirm, they said, their joint and unified struggle for democratic liberties.

Solana expressed "the gratification of the Mexican Government for hosting such an important conference." Mexico seeks peace, sovereignty and independence "for all peoples of the world," he said. He also stressed the participation of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the political parties and groups of the broad Mexican left.

Later, Natalio Vazquez Pallares, coordinator of the Mexican Committee of Support for the World Peace Movement, said: "Communists, socialists, liberals, nationalists, democratic revolutionaries and Catholics are present here to assert our revolutionary solidarity with the struggle to reestablish democratic freedoms and defeat fascism, and with the conviction of forging economically and politically independent fatherlands." He had harsh words for the "tyrannical" government of Anastasio Somoza and received the strongest applause when he asked "all free governments of the world" to break relations with the "dictatorial regime." Referring to the Mexican constitution, he emphasized the right to asylum as an instrument of solidarity that binds Mexico with the "politically persecuted who want and struggle for democracy and progress in their nations."

Other speakers included Mrs Elena Gil Izquierdo, chairman of the Cuban Committee for Peace, who spoke or behalf of the participating delegates; and World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra, who called for observing a minute of silence "in honor of the heroes of the world who have died for liberty."

During the inaugural session, messages to the conference were read from Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, Mexico-GDR Friendship Association, Union of Workers of the Programming and Budget Secretariat, and others. Working committees were formed in the afternoon to examine and discuss the topics included in the agenda beforehand.

More on First Speeches

FL021946Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean Continental Conference for Peace, Sovereignty and Economic Independence is being held in Mexico with the participation of delegates from 19 countries.

World Peace Council [WPC] Chairman Romesh Chandra has pointed out in a speech that the conference is being held at a time when international detente is becoming the principal trend in relations between states, thanks to the efforts of peace-loving peoples' social means and, above all, of the entire socialist community. A third world war has been prevented in the last 30 years, Romesh Chandra emphasized. Lastly, the WPC chairman said he is confident that the Latin American and Caribbean Countries Continental Conference will outline new aims in the people's common struggle for peace and disarmament.

PCC Central Committee member Elena Gil Izquierod, who heads the Cuban delegation, was named to speak on behalf of the delegates to the Latin American and Caribbean Countries Continental Conference for Peace, Sovereignty and Economic Independence being held in Mexico. Elena Gil noted that the international situation during the past 2 decades has been characterized by the decline of the colonial system of imperialism, strengthening of socialism and mankind's struggle for peace. She emphasized that reinforcing a closer unity against the enemies of peace and progress is a primary task for the delegates to the conference.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley sent a message to the conference expressing his gratification because such an important meeting is being held for the first time in a country of this continent.

Lopez-Portillo Meets Delegates

FL022146Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2129 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Feb (ANSA-INFORMEX)--President Jose Lopez-Portillo today cautioned that "if sovereign nations do not unite to fight against hegemonies which try to subjugate other countries economically or politically, nothing will be achieved to attain peace or economic order." He made the statement to delegates to the Latin American and Caribbean Continental Conference for Peace, Independence and Sovereignty who visited the president at the Los Pinos residence to pay their respects.

After listening to the words of World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra, who said that Mexico always has been a leader in the cause for disarmament, development and human rights. [sentence as received]

Elsewhere in his remarks, the Mexican President asserted that Mexico welcomes them (?because) it is a country that has suffered unfair wars. For that reason and because it has lived in its own blood, Mexico knows the advantages and paths of peace, wants them and is going through them and supports every effort aimed at achieving this objective. Peace and sovereignty, he said, are constant causes for which Mexico is struggling and will continue to struggle. He added that the topics to be covered at the conference--the struggle for peace, sovereignty and an economic order that would contribute to the building of a more just world--are particularly important for Mexico because "we know that sovereign nations cannot resolve peace or economic order on their own." President Lopez-Portillo added that, by overcoming dogmatism, Mexico wants to go through the paths of solidarity and "I am certain that you will undoubtedly obtain results from your conference that will contribute, as you have asserted, to a positive change in this world, which deserves peace, establishment of sovereignty and the new economic order for which we are all struggling." Lastly, he asserted that Mexico will support this and other activities undertaken by men of good will, as you are, who meet to struggle for the great common causes regardless of beliefs or ideologies.

MINISTER EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF CARTER'S REMARKS

PA0217186 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Education Minister Aristides Royo addressing National Guard officers at political orientation seminar, Tinajitas Garrison--live]

[Excerpts] We were born to republican life with a set of attitudes and we do not want to speak of the process of changes of 1968 without making a few observations about the times before that. However, we do not want people to infer from our words that Panamanian history before 1968 has to be hated and Panamanian history from that date on has to be praised. The latter attitude also contains errors. This government has also committed mistakes. What has to be done at all times is to try to make a just as possible a comparison between our nation's past history, what we have obtained since 1968, and what we expect to obtain in what we could call a continuation of this revolutionary process. Sometimes the name revolutionary process scares certain people because they think that a revolution must necessarily be socialist. We feel that General Torrijos has carried out a process of changes which can be called revolutionary without our having had to pay the high cost of a socialist process, without having this in any way mean a capitulation to foreign or parochial interests. He has carried out a nationalistic process, a process of cleaning up the image of what a government is, a process that has its own characteristics which permit one to confidently call it a revolutionary process.

Just as our people have matured, it is only fair that we recognize that the American people and government leaders have also matured. That country, which in the past exercised great power and carried out invasions, has confronted a government leader of a small nation in terms of size like ours who has been able to galvanize world opinion in various forums--the United Nations, the nonalined nations, the OAS, the conscience of the world reflected in the Security Council--all of which are in favor of the Panamanian cause. That is why at the beginning we said that a tiny nation like ours has been able to change the image of the United States. A man has reached the U.S. presidency who in our opinion is an honest man, who also wants to give the United States a new image. That President was telling his people last night--last night--that justice is due a small nation like Panama. I do not think that any President before President Carter ever said that the United States has no wish to intervene in Panama's internal affairs. They have not intervened in a long time, but that this is accepted by the first power of the world, the United States, is a great step forward in Panama's relations with the United States. It is also a great favor that Panama has performed for many nations of the world and Latin America. Thanks to the Panamanian situation a U.S. President last night acknowledged over television that the United States does not want to intervene in the internal affairs of Panama, making it understood at the same time that it has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. This is a very important admission by a very important country.

ESCOBAR BETHANCOURT DEFINES GUARD POSITION

PA0216462 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1437 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Chief Negotiator and presidential adviser Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, addressing National Guard officers at political orientation seminar, Tinajitas Garrison--live]

[Excerpts] Distinguished officers, this is really a political conference for the officers of our National Guard, and we believe it is our duty to bring you up to date on political developments and the National Guard's role in such activities.

Right now in our country some persons and some sectors are attacking the National Guard, saying that it should return to the barracks. We want to point out that that is impossible. The National Guard is not only not going to return to the barracks, but it will remain an element of power in this country because, thanks to our armed force, the revolutionary process has been able to continue since 1968. Our National Guard today is an element of power; it constitutes an organization not merely dedicated to safeguard the lives, property, and reputation of the citizens; today, it is also dedicated to maintaining in the country a political process that represents the true liberation of our people and the true development of our national identity. Such are the motives for the attacks.

Presently there is great concern about the government's policy and about General Torrijos' policy. I believe this is a good opportunity to clarify this situation to the officers of the National Guard. Sometimes, from events taking place in the country, the idea develops that the revolutionary process is gradually returning the political power of the nation to the political parties and leaders of the past. That is not true. We are neither returning the power, nor are we going to return it, or permit the return in this country of such scandal, pillage and shameful maneuvers that were used to dominate our nation, and in which the National Guard was a spectator on one hand and the repressive instrument on the other.

Why, then, many citizens ask themselves--and I believe many officers do so also--are all politicians allowed to criticize and insult. For a simple reason, because the revolutionary process is so strong that it does not need to attack old-time politicians. On the contrary, it wants the people to observe them and compare what the process is doing and what they did.

We are at a stage in which our basic goal has been to reach a canal treaty with the United States. Should this treaty be approved, we are going to overcome a number of historic phases in which the Panamanian people have been engaged for many years. We have had to debate the problem of our jurisdiction and sovereignty over the Canal Zone. We have endured the humiliation of a foreign police and courts in our own territory. These are the things we are going to overcome. We will have our own police throughout our territory and our flag flying over our entire territory. We will have our courts of justice over our entire territory. These are the things we are fighting for, and which constitute our main objective.

Why do external and internal forces oppose this objective? For a simple reason. Because the external forces want to maintain the colonial status of our country and because the internal forces want to retain such a status so they can continue to exploit our people.

General Torrijos, as chief of government, and as commander of the National Guard, has specifically established the priorities in the field of the revolutionary process for our people and our National Guard. The first priority contemplates the recovery of our full sovereignty and jurisdiction. That is why he said I am not interested in entering the history books. I am interested in entering the Canal Zone. As a politician and soldier he knows that to enter the Canal Zone is to liquidate colonialism. As a soldier and politician he knows that when we install our National Guard and our courts of justice there, all the other problems will become secondary in comparison with this true exercise of our national identity and sovereignty.

But in that same period, what degree of freedom exists in Panama? We believe that during the revolutionary process there has been more freedom than in all the years before. We believe that when this country was governed by what is termed civilians, they were at the National Guard headquarters begging the commanders to repress and kill the people so they could stay in power. We saw it. We experienced it.

Many of those who now are crying that they have no liberty and that the National Guard is involved in politics, and that the National Guard is a branch of power, were the same individuals who went on their knees to the Guard headquarters begging the commander and officers of the time to repress the people so they could continue in power. Then we had the dual problem that they, dressed in suits and ties, stayed in power and our people started hating the National Guard--that is, the national police of that time--because it was the force that had to physically repress the people.

We changed that situation in the following way: In this country, no organization is sidelined in the national scene, and much less the National Guard. The National Guard has to play a fundamental role in the process of transforming our country. For this reason we established this in the constitution, that not only the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government exist but also the branch of the National Guard. That is why when they appear on television or on the radio, they demand a constituent assembly to change the constitution. Their intention is to eliminate from the national constitution the constitutional role granted to the National Guard as a branch of power in this government. We are not going to allow this change because to do so means that the National Guard, instead of playing the active and fundamental role it is playing now, would return to the barracks to continue serving the interests of small groups of the local oligarchy. That is what they want, what they preach, what they want, what they say to the Panamanian people disguised in political and legal terminology. Fundamentally their intention is that you, gentlemen officers, the general staff, our national guardsmen, stop playing the dominant role in the process of change and revolution in our country.

Why then are these diatribes, calumnies and insults against the revolutionary process and our National Guard permitted? Simply because we know that the Panamanian people, who have lived under the domination of the oligarchy for many, many years, have, in 10 years of the revolutionary process changed their mentality and do not accept in any way a return to the past. General Torrijos does not fear those diatribes and calumnies. He has no fear for three fundamental reasons: The first, because 10 years of the revolutionary process have given this nation a liberty which is not the classical liberty of a choice few. It is liberty for unions, students, peasants, the common man, all of which did not exist previously. In addition, our National Guard is imbued with great revolutionary loyalty to its general. Our National Guard--and we, who have been to many American countries and countries of the world, say this proudly--is not thinking of when to wage a Napoleonic war, or how to defend a fortress, as the Greeks did. Our National Guard is special because on the one hand it is very well trained professionally, and on the other hand has a great intimacy with the social problems of our country. This is not only intimacy, it is daily and close contact with the solving of our people's problems.

As Dr Royo said and as Dr Renato Pereira said, you are not a military caste like those existing in other countries of our continent. You are not a group set apart from the nation. On the contrary you are a part of our people; you contribute with your actions in the military zones and places where you direct the National Guard. You are part of and seek the solution of our people's problems. No army on this continent does that.

There is some concern being expressed about politicians attacking the National Guard and we are not acting and this could mean the turnover of power to the traditional elements or the traditional parties. That is a false view. We are acting. We are acting in a different direction. We are acting at the service of our people and are solving the problems of our people. And when the time of truth comes, it is not the speeches over radio and television that will determine the attitude of our people. What will determine that in politics is the work being carried out with the people.

What is occurring is that our traditional politicians still view the National Guard as the national police of the past. They have told me so. They greatly despise you. They believe that the man in uniform is an individual who does not think and is ignorant. They believe that the man in uniform is the one that goes around with a club and a gun and will shoot anything. They do not know what has occurred in this country. They do not know that our National Guard, besides protecting the life, property and honor of the citizens, is the political arm of this revolution and will continue to be so and no politician will be able to do without this National Guard, and we made sure that it appears thus in the constitution. Anyone who attempts to overthrow the leadership of General Torrijos and undermine the loyalty, support and ability of our National Guard is going to crash into a wall that he did not expect. He will be surprised. Our country has changed. Before concluding I want to tell you the following: continue with that same training, ability and loyalty toward our general who is the chief of our revolution. And on that basis, all those who are working against the revolutionary process and the integrity and dignity of our National Guard will crash head-on with you. Thank you very much.

TELEVISION STATION SUPPORTS TORRIJOS CALL FOR PRUDENCE

PAC21259Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Feb 78 PA

[Station editorial]

[Text] During one of his recent tours through the interior in the company of U.S. senators, Gen Omar Torrijos recommended extreme moderation to Panamanians, both in their statements and actions. He said he will maintain that attitude for the time being, announcing at the same time that he will not give any opinion in regard to the new treaties. He said in his typical, eloquent language that he feels we are walking in a minefield. Since we are totally in agreement with his recommendation, we feel that despite the exciting atmosphere of our domestic politics, we must maintain this self-control because any imprudent phrase, rash gesture or decision could cause considerable harm in the current stage of the new treaty.

This attitude of cautious moderation should not mean in any way a silencing of the national movement regarding our country's situation and must not be construed to mean a curtailment of the activities of those wishing to exercise what they regard as their civic rights. However, it does mean carefully staying within the bounds of our own rights, not violating those of others, and avoiding excesses in raising issues that could compromise the entire nation in any way. Of course, this refers particularly to the political groups that are cells of parties of international dimension. It seems to us that the members of those parties which describe their ideologies as centrist, leftist or rightist, regardless of whether they are dogmatic of not, must place Panama's interest above all else this time.

For its part, the government must maintain a balance among the forces of these opinion groups and, particularly, the harmonious balance in the field of action and spheres of influence of those groups vying for predominance here and elsewhere in the world. This government is turning 10 years old. During those 10 years it has managed to build an image that allows us to talk with men of all persuasions. This pluralism must continue at this time, always maintaining the democratic ideas and feelings which are inherent to Panamanians of all social, economic and racial groups. Without pressures on anyone, without advantages to anyone, is the motto that must continue to regulate life in our country in order to realize once more the motto adopted a long time ago of neither with the left nor with the right but with Panama.

BELIZE

PRICE TOURS COUNTRY TO DISCUSS UK-GUATEMALAN CONFLICT

FL021337Y Belize City Domestic Service in English 100 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The premier of Belize has begun a series of meetings with the people, discussing with them the present position of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute. Last night, the Belizean leader spoke in Orange Walk County. On his arrival there he was met by more than 1,000 Belizeans carrying placards declaring among other things, "No Land Cession," "Full Confidence in Premier Price and His Government," "Independence With Territorial Integrity" and "No Guatemala." The premier speaks tonight in San Ignacio and will be travelling to every district to inform the people on the position of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute. A government spokesman said the premier's nationwide tour will take him (?visiting) to every part of the country--in his words, from the Hondo to the (Sarstoon).

RADIO NOTES PRICE'S REMARKS ON NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

FL021345Y Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] British and Guatemalan ministers are to continue informal consultations today and tomorrow in Washington to establish a basis for the next round of Anglo-Guatemalan negotiations. The meeting in Washington will be attended by the British minister of state, Mr Ted Rowlands, and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Dr Adolfo Molina. This is the continuation of a series of informal discussions which the British and Guatemalan Governments are having between themselves. In his address to the nation last weekend, the premier stated: The United Kingdom Government [word indistinct] the responsibility to continue the search for a negotiated settlement. The talks in Washington are taking place against the background of the firm commitment of the British Government that it will not go ahead with any kind of settlement unless that settlement is acceptable to the Belizean Government and people.

COSTA RICA

FIVE NICARAGUANS END OCCUPATION OF UN OFFICE

PA022016Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguans who had seized the UN office in Costa Rica ended their occupation this morning. The four Nicaraguans and one Costa Rican peacefully left the UN office at 1000, 48 hours after they occupied the office. Mario Palma Flores, Efrain Medina Torres, Leonardo Aleman, Daniel Avea Castillo and Felipe Chaves Alvarado left the UN office carrying the Nicaraguan flag. They said that they were satisfied with the support they had received in solidarity with their Nicaraguan brothers.

PAPER INTERVIEWS NICARAGUAN CHAMBER PRESIDENT

PA022344Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 31 Jan 78 pp 8A-10A PA

[Article by Guillermo Fernandez]

[Excerpts] Managua, Nicaragua--Cornelio Hueck S., president of the Chamber of Deputies, feels that the present crisis in Nicaragua has provided an "easy [facio] opportunity" for Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle to leave power.

The 60-year-old Hueck was secretary general of the Nationalist Liberal Party (Somoza's party) until September of last year, when Somoza removed him from his administration in which Hueck was formerly an important and powerful figure.

He made the statement to this LA NACION newsman in an interview granted at Hueck's San Martin farm, in Las Salinas, about 172 km from Managua. The interview took place from 2100 Saturday night until 0200 Sunday morning.

We sat on the porch of his beautiful summer home on the Pacific coast, very close to the Costa Rican border. The Nicaraguan politician had a long talk with us, which was recorded.

Answering a question on what could happen in view of present developments, he answered:

"Well, one cannot say or make political guesses because politics is not an exact science. In politics, 2 and 2 are not necessarily 4; it can be 3, or 3 times 3. It all depends on the ability of the government leader and those who surround him to get out of this impasse and it also depends on the cohesion of the opposition in reaching their desired goal.

"I think the opposition believes that these days are crucial in obtaining what it has always wanted: power. There are two forces; that is, the one which has power and the one which wants to take it away. It would appear that this is an easy opportunity to achieve their goal."

We asked Hueck to say something about the motives behind the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, with whom he had had serious differences.

Noticeably affected by what has happened to him in the past few months, at times Hueck answered by displaying an obvious rejection of the one who is governing the country. He said:

"Well, those are the things which cannot be foreseen. Undoubtedly Chamorro's cruel and cowardly murder led to the present situation in Nicaragua. But undoubtedly I do not want to or cannot make any charges because nothing is sadder when there is no foundation for the charges. I was a victim of a farce and lies. You saw at the beginning how one of the murderers--pressured, they tell me--said that Fausto Zelaya, Fernando Aguero and myself were the chief plotters. And you also saw how public opinion rejected such an allegation. But this has brought me and my family sorrow and pain. I do not want to hurt anyone else because I have reached a conclusion: As despicable and abominable as the crime against Chamorro is, the crime of slandering an innocent man is just as bad."

[Question] What were their intentions?

[Answer] "I cannot tell you what the motive was. I can only say that he attacked several big businesses."

On his alleged implication in the crime, he assured us that certain people--whom he described to us privately--some not very intelligent people, thought that he could serve as a front behind which they could hide. "But the people repudiated them and at this time I owe more to the Chamorro family than I do to any other person in this country. They never believed the farce which others were setting up and for this I am grateful.

[Question] Don't you think that perhaps the combination of the two factors, your fall from the government and Chamorro's death, was the spark which set off the present incidents?

[Answer] "That is not right. Many people have said I was a right hand. I say I was neither a right nor a left hand. I have never been anybody's right or left hand. President Somoza has always had other advisers. Frankly, I do not know if he has other advisers or not. But I can say that more than a political friend I was his personal friend."

[Question] How are relations between you and General Somoza now?

[Answer] "I have not seen the president for many months, since September," he answered curtly. "When my term [as Chamber of Deputies president] ends in April, I am planning to definitely retire because one should work, first of all, with people who have confidence in you--when that confidence is lost, one has to withdraw completely--but not, of course, from my post as deputy to which I was elected by the people. If I was not elected correctly; well, all of those who are there are in the same situation.

[Question] Do you think the opposition has gained strength?

[Answer] "Through the years the Liberal Party, for many reasons--its name being one of them--has always been the majority party. Now, if the party is breaking up, as it appears to be doing, and if all the opposition forces join together, that is something that remains to be seen. And that is something which can only be known for sure after the 1981 elections. Then we will see with the vote count. We will see if the Liberal Party wins, as it always does." On his membership in the Liberal Party, he stated: "I am not obliged to pardon men's errors but I am obliged to submit to my party's dictates. I cannot blame the party."

EL SALVADOR

OPPOSITION PARTIES BACK NICARAGUAN GENERAL STRIKE

PA0220l4Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1654 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran opposition parties (Christian Democracy, Nationalist Democratic Union and National Revolutionary Movement) today announced their total support for the general strike in Nicaragua. These groups, which comprise the National Opposition Party (UNO), invited the Salvadoran people to a rally at La Libertad Plaza to show support for the Nicaraguan people. Several Nicaraguans living in El Salvador are scheduled to speak at the rally. Last night a mass was held at the metropolitan cathedral in memory of assassinated newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, director of LA PRENSA of Managua. The mass was attended by several hundred persons of different nationalities.

GUATEMALA

COUNTRY AGREEABLE TO LAND EXCHANGE IN BELIZE ISSUE

PA0219l9Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1941 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Acting Guatemalan Foreign Minister Luis Aycinena Salazar revealed today that Guatemala would be willing to give up its claim to all of Belize in exchange for a 2,000 square mile section of Belizean territory.

This is the first time that a Guatemalan Foreign Ministry spokesman has admitted the possibility of such a solution to the 100-year old controversy between Guatemala and Great Britain over Belize's sovereignty.

Guatemala's renunciation of its demands would help Great Britain give Belize its independence.

A meeting is scheduled today in Washington between Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes and British Foreign Under Secretary Ted Rowlands to discuss the foundations for Belize's future.

Aycinena Salazar said that Guatemalans want to accept a realistic solution to the Belize issue which will take into account the desires of its inhabitants.

"The Belizean people are backed by the principle of self-determination and the Guatemalan nation, democratic as it is, has to accept that principle," he pointed out.

According to the acting foreign minister, the return to Guatemala of a section of Belize would be an honorable solution that would enable northern Guatemala to have an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

NICARACUA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENERAL STRIKE OVER CHAMORRO DEATH

70 Percent of Businesses Closed

PA021912Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Telephone report by Radio Reloj correspondent Ricardo Gonzalez in Managua, Nicaragua--live]

[Excerpts] This morning we made a tour through Managua and we noticed that some businesses have opened. Nevertheless, 70 percent remain closed. There is a climate of uncertainty and fear among the people of Managua. There is a cold war atmosphere here.

Yesterday, a serious incident occurred in Matagalpa when two Guatemalan, one Mexican and one Nicaraguan newsmen were beaten by the National Guard. This event has caused definite reaction among the foreign press, which is right now meeting at the Inter-Continental Hotel to make this incident known to the world and to ask for protection and respect for human rights.

This morning, when it was announced that the Tax Assessment Office was going to be closed because the workers were joining the strike, I went to the office. I was shoved out of the office and forced into my taxi without being permitted to obtain any information.

Three persons have been killed in Matagalpa. One of them was a child, who was killed in his own backyard when he was hit by shots fired by national guardsmen. No less than 60 persons were injured in yesterday's disturbances. In Leon, the demonstrations were broken up by tear gas and warning shots. The same thing occurred in Rivas, where several youths were forcibly sent to the Costa Rican border in view of an alleged invasion by members of the Sandinist Liberation Front.

The situation is critical. [apparently referring to the foreign press meeting] The foreign press continues meeting. It will protest the attacks on newsmen and the fact that they cannot cover the news because of the strict vigilance over the foreign press.

We reiterate [as heard] that Managua seems to be returning to normal. Traffic has increased. Some businesses have opened their doors, but 70 percent still remain closed. The workers at the Tax Assessment Office left their jobs today. I was pushed out of that office by national guardsmen, who forced me into my taxi saying there is nothing to cover here, everything is normal.

Private Sector Continues Support

PA022005Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1912 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Upon entering the 11th day of the general strike in Nicaragua today, a new statement has been issued by the private sector, which remains firm in its position of not opening its businesses to the public.

At a lengthy meeting last night, 16 private sector organizations supported the new statement, which indicates that "the people are issuing a desperate cry for justice and freedom."

The businessmen add that they are continuing to receive the support of labor, religious and political sectors and the people in general.

They add that it is "a plebiscite of complete agreement" on the need to establish "a government with popular and moral foundations that will respect the law, human rights and the integrity of persons."

The strike, which was initially called to demand the complete clarification of the assassination of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, is now a broad movement demanding President Anastasio Somoza's resignation.

The businessmen state that "in this civic movement, which is growing everyday, we must justly recognize the action of the public officials and workers who have joined the strike. Their courage and sacrifice will contribute to the achievement of the objective we seek."

The private sector groups insist that the 10 January assassination of Chamorro still has not been solved. Several hired killers who shot the director and owner of the newspaper LA PRENSA have been indicted after they confessed the crime, but there is a general impression that the masterminds of the murder have gone unpunished.

The businessmen are also protesting because there have been no reports on the whereabouts of many missing peasants. "The news media is gagged while the constitutional rights are in effect and human rights are violated," the statement adds.

Meanwhile, the government is using all its available resources to counteract the existing situation. A network of private radio stations has been established to broadcast official information, urging the people to go back to work so that the situation will return to normal. This network has also reported that the fuel suppliers have not joined the strike and that a large number of businesses and stores have opened their doors to the public.

The independent radio broadcasters have gone on strike in the face of the government ban on reports on the country's general strike and the bloody incidents during the past few days.

[Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish rejoined the regular SERCANO Network program broadcast at 1720 GMT on 1 February. The station contributed a 3-minute report on the situation in Nicaragua, detailing demonstrations, arrests and disturbances throughout the country. The major portion of the information in the report duplicates material monitored and filed from other sources.]

Government Workers Join Strike

PA022253Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Feb (AFP)--Reports obtained in Managua say that government workers and hospital personnel today began to join the anti-Somoza general strike. The first employees to join the strike work at the Labor Ministry, the Popular Credit Bank and the Natural Resources Census Office. The Health Workers Federation announced a general strike of its 10,000 members throughout the country. This measure threatens to paralyze hospitals. It was also learned that Mexican citizen Luis Jorda, vice president of the Latin American Newsmen's Federation, today delivered a note to President Somoza protesting attacks against several correspondents yesterday.

Government Admits Businesses Closed

PA030213Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2322 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government admitted today that 1,381 businesses are closed in this capital. The statement was made in connection with the results of a poll made by six government agencies.

However, the same poll--which covered 6,152 commercial establishments--showed that 4,630 of them are open. It also reported that 141 businesses are semiopen [semiabiertos].

These statistics, in the government's opinion, show that "the capital is gradually returning to normal."

People have complained of long waits of up to 30 minutes before being able to take a bus.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Power and Light Company said that its operations have now returned to 80 percent of normal since last 25 January, when power consumption reached its lowest point as a result of the strike, which began on 23 January.

The poll did not include government agencies where an unknown number of employees have also gone on strike.

Direct reports from the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE) say that Central Bank employees, workers of four Agriculture Ministry departments, of the Development Fund (FED) and of the Nicaraguan National Bank decided to support the private sector and not go to work.

It was also revealed this afternoon that employees and workers of the Compania Panamena de Aviacion (COPA) had also agreed to go on strike.

The strike affected the Panamanian company's main offices but it did not say if this means a suspension of COPA flights.

FSLN, National Guard Clash

PA031310Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1253 GMT 3 Feb 78 PA

[Text] We have last minute news about the serious situation in Nicaragua. A number of unconfirmed reports indicate that last night there were large armed clashes in the cities of Granada and Rivas. It is reported that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] had a bloody clash with the National Guard in Granada and Rivas. Other unconfirmed reports indicate that Rivas was already apparently in the hands of the Sandinists.

There is a total sense of uncertainty in the Nicaraguan capital. We have made contact with our correspondents in Managua. We have just telephoned Dr Fernando Aguero Rocha, opposition leader, who has confirmed that last night Managua was shaken in view of the serious reports coming from Granada and Rivas indicating that there was a bloody clash between alleged guerrillas and the National Guard.

The reports from Managua are not confirmed because all Nicaragua is affected by a serious communications problem at this time. Apparently, the telephone service is not operating normally. The reasons are unknown. When there is a telephone call giving information on what is happening, the call is cut off. Last night, it was practically impossible to establish communications between Granada and Rivas.

Another reliable source gave us the report, still unconfirmed, about serious clashes in Granada and Rivas last night. This report reached us through an amateur radio network, which told us of what apparently occurred between midnight and dawn this morning in Granada and Rivas. We are doing everything possible to try to obtain confirmation or denial of this report.

PCN REACTS TO ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL DECISION ON ELECTIONS

PA021210Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0153 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN), which over the past few years has acted as a minority opposition within the government controlled by the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN], has decreed--without actually saying it in order to safeguard its legal status--an electoral abstention.

In a communique issued today after receiving a statement from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal rejecting the request for postponement of the municipal elections of 5 February, the National Board of Directors of the PCN stated that "the Somoza majority has imposed itself on the tribunal over reason and ethics."

The PCN notes that a climate does not exist for properly guaranteeing normal elections in the municipalities in the country's interior, that it is responsible for whatever may happen on election day, and that the government, in silencing the radio and television news media, has prevented the opposition from conducting a political campaign.

In several cities of the republic, there is right now more evidence of military repression as a result of the demonstrations in support of the national strike and the calls for justice, liberty and democracy. The PCN leaders, headed by Dr Rene Sandino Arguello, stated that "the PLN and the Electoral Tribunal are unaware of the national reality and the feelings of the citizens as a result of the abominable assassination of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. In their blindness, they have concluded that there are sufficient guarantees in Nicaragua to hold elections."

As evidence that there is not an appropriate climate of peace in the country, the PCN noted the postponement of the visit of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs Terence Todman.

The PCN communique concludes by stating: "The situation in the country is such that it has forced the government to impose a de facto state of siege with the reactivation of the National Emergency Committee headed by Anastasio Somoza, thus making the national strike comparable to a disaster similar to the 1972 earthquake, which resulted in the formation of the Emergency Committee."

The PCN, as well as other opposition parties, have publicly requested Somoza's resignation. The chief of state has responded to this by telling them to stay within the law and wait until the 1981 elections.

LEFTIST PRIEST CARDENAL NAMES LEADERSHIP OF FSLN

PA311943Y San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Jan 78 p 10 PA

[Communique to the people of Nicaragua issued by Ernesto Cardenal from some place in Nicaragua, November 1977]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], to which I recently announced I belong, has presented a manifesto that contains essential points for finding a solution to the nation's problems. These I want to give my public support to.

1. I am decidedly in favor of expropriating all the Somoza family's properties. The huge plots of land belonging to the Somozas which are largely uncultivated and poorly administered would become an important production factor for the good of the country once they were given to their legitimate owners, the peasants. To cite another example, the nationalization of the cement, sand, quarry, brick, zinc, tube and roofing factories would lower construction costs and a new government would provide workers with decent, low-cost housing. The expropriation of the Somoza properties, consequently, would be a just and necessary measure of great social benefit.

2. It is indispensable that our people be guaranteed the right to exercise democratic freedoms without any form of repression. Full respect of human rights, the right to life, work, liberty, the end of torture and abuse is what we have always wished.

3. The right to organize the people and unions freely would incorporate the sectors neglected and repressed by the dictatorship, the forgotten peasants and many revolutionary and Christian sectors of Nicaragua into the national political scene.

The FSLN is willing to fight until the end for a free and democratic Nicaragua, and our commitment as Christians and revolutionaries is to give all our support to the national directorate composed of patriotic and upright young men, a national leadership which has come from the people themselves through a long and painful struggle. Its members are Jose Benito Escobar Perez, a construction worker and one of the front's founders, who has fought in the mountains and in the urban resistance movement, imprisoned for 5 years and released by the 27 December operation. There is Henry Ruiz, a student of humble origins, an FSLN member for 10 years who has fought in the mountains for 5 years as commander of the Northeastern Pablo Ubeda Front. There is also Daniel Ortega Saavedra, one of the movement's founders, of humble extraction, who has been responsible for urban resistance, imprisoned for 7 years and freed by the 27 December operation; at present, he is one of the commanders of the North Carlos Fonseca Amador Front.

Another of the members is Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, watch repairman, who has taken part in the fighting in the Bocay, Pancasan, Zinica and other operations, at present one of the commanders of the North Carlos Fonseca Amador Front. We have also Plutarco Hernandez, a militant since 1969, one of the forgers of urban resistance who has been imprisoned and at times is involved in the fighting. We also have Humberto Ortega Saavedra, a founder of the movement who, together with the majority of the other members, has been imprisoned and wounded in combat; at present, he is the commander of the Southern Benjamin Zeledon Front. Finally we have Tomas Borge Martinez, an old and effective fighter, founder of the front and participant in the struggle in the mountains and urban areas for many years, he is now in prison.

For the persons who are not well-informed and could be misled by Somoza's propaganda, it should be clarified that when a movement like ours becomes large, as our FSLN is at present, some differences of opinion may occur. At present, there are two groups which do not follow the National Directorate. One of them--not large and composed of good fighters--holds that the time has not yet come for a popular insurrection and that prolonged harassment of the dictatorship is still needed and may take many years.

The other group--even smaller--is composed of intellectual youths who claim that a party must first be formed in Nicaragua before thinking of taking power. For this reason they oppose the present offensive and combat operations. Also, they believe the dictatorship is very strong.

The National Directorate respects the friends who are in both groups and trusts that their revolutionary convictions will lead them to join the common front again.

The FSLN is one and its insurrectionary policy to lead the people to victory over the Somoza dictatorship is being led by the National Directorate. As a priest and revolutionary, I tell my fellow country members, my Nicaraguan brothers, that if we wish to be free, we must support the FSLN and its National Directorate. Free fatherland or death.

ETHIOPIANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST NATO INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

FL021456Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] In Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, 300,000 inhabitants have held a demonstration against the growing intervention by several NATO members and Arab countries in the Horn of Africa conflict. The popular demonstration, called by Addis Ababa worker and political organizations, supported the recent statements by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, who denounced the existing plans supporting the Somali invasion of Ethiopian territory, coordinated by the United States.

In Revolution Square of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian leader stated that the march of the revolution, liberty, territorial integrity and national unity will under no circumstances become objects for negotiation. Mengistu emphasized that the alliance of several European capitalist nations, the United States and decadent Arab regimes will not intimidate revolutionary Ethiopia. Mengistu Haile Mariam told the massive rally that the struggle of the Ethiopian people has just begun and will continue for a long time until the country's unity and territorial integrity have been assured and the revolution consolidated on a solid base.

A protest note to the governments of the United States, England, France, the FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia and Iran was approved by the participants at the rally and delivered by popular representatives to the embassies of those countries. The text of the popular protest gainst those countries and reactionary forces of the region states that support for the external enemies of the Ethiopian revolution is in fact an unjust war against the Ethiopian people's aspirations.

Further Report

FL021456Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The Ethiopian press today asserted the deeply popular nature of demonstrations held in Addis Ababa against the participation of NATO-member countries in the eastern African conflict. The ETHIOPIAN HERALD today asserts in an editorial that the people's unity in defense of the territorial integrity of their nation is now firmer than at any other time.

The newspaper outlines the principal aspects of the plan for joint action against Ethiopia disclosed by the chief of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam. The United States, West Germany, Italy, France and England are involved in that anti-Ethiopia plan. These countries reportedly would coordinate a campaign in which Iran and Arabian Gulf oil-producing countries would participate in support of a Somali invasion of eastern Ethiopian territory.

The Ethiopian charge regarding the current arms supply to Mogadiscio from NATO has been documented by the Addis Ababa authorities, which have reported on the different types of weapons seized from Somali forces during armed clashes in the Ogaden region.

PANAMANIAN GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS U.S. TREATY ADDITIONS

FL021331Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The Panamanian Government accepts the incorporation of the texts of the Carter-Torrijos Memorandum of Understanding into the new canal treaties, which the North American Senate Foreign Relations Committee has proposed. Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, advisor to Gen Omar Torrijos and chief of the negotiating mission on the new pacts, added that as far as Panama is concerned, this incorporation is not an amendment.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES PANAMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

FL022240Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has received in this capital the delegation headed by Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party, and including (Luther Thomas), member of the Political Committee and responsible for international relations.

Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its America Department, attended the meeting in which matters of mutual interest to both parties were discussed.

SOVIET CEMA DELEGATION VISTS VALLES DE PICADURA

FL011340Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Part of the Soviet delegation participating in the 18th meeting of the CEMA committee [for science and technology] visited Valles de Picadura [livestock breeding farm], where they were received by the director of the project, Comrade Ramon Castro. The delegation is headed by Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Zoilo Marinello, PCC Central Committee member and State Committee for Science and Technology chairman.

The delegation toured the Victoria de Vietnam peasant community and were welcomed in the house of the Jose Ramon and Bernarda Gonzalez. Afterwards, they went to the community of (Pena del Leon) where they visited a teacher, (Margarita Piro), who has dedicated 50 years of her life teaching in Valles de Picadura.

CEMA GROUP TOURS MATANZAS PROVINCE SUGAR MILLS

FL021332Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] A group made up of heads of delegations to the 18th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Science and Technology has toured Matanzas Province, where they visited, among other sites, the Jose Smith Comas Sugar Mill. On their tour through Matanzas Province, the CEMA delegates were accompanied by Zoilo Marinello, Central Committee member and Cuban State Committee for Science and Technology chairman.

RADIO COVERS INSTALLATION OF JUDICIAL BRANCH OFFICIALS

FL272310Y [Editorial report FL] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1555 GMT on 27 January carries live coverage of the installation ceremony for officials elected to the judicial branch. The ceremony is held at the Supreme People's Court and opens with a radio announcer reporting on the ceremony.

At 1557, the announcer reports that "the applause you are hearing is for our commander in chief, first secretary of our party and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, Comrade Fidel Castro; as well as for Comrade Blas Roca Calderio, president of the National Assembly; comrades Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, both members of the PCC Politburo; and other leaders of the party and state organizations."

After prolonged applause, the national anthem is played. Thereafter, another unidentified announcer explains that the National Assembly, during its second regular session last year, elected the president and vice president of the Supreme People's Court and other officials of the judicial branch. He further explains that the National Assembly decided that these officials would assume their posts today. After announcing that Fidel Castro and other officials are presiding over the ceremony, he introduces National Assembly Secretary Jose Aranaburo Garcia, who begins speaking at 1603 GMT. Aranaburo Garcia says that "in accordance with provisions of the republic's constitution and the law on the organization of the judicial system, and at the proposal of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the president of the Council of State and chief of government, the National People's Government Assembly, during its second regular session in December 1977, elected the president and vice president of the Supreme People's court; the republic's attorney general and deputy attorney generals; the president of the Military Caurt and its professional and lay judges; the presidents of the Penal Court, Civil and Administrative Court, Labor Court and the Court on Crimes Against the Security of the State of the Supreme People's Court; the professional and lay judges of the Supreme Court itself. He then reads the following list of elected officials, who receive their certificate of office as their names are called:

Dr Enrique Hart Ramirez, president of the Supreme People's Court; Dr Francisco Varona Duque-Estrada, vice president of the Supreme People's Court.

Dr Jose Santiago Cuba Fernandez, attorney general of the republic; Dr Rene Hugo Burquet Flores, deputy attorney general; and Col Mario Albarello Garcia, deputy attorney general, who, Aranaburo explains, "is abroad on an official mission."

Lt Col Orland Zamora Castillo, president of the Penal Court; Dr Fernando Alvarez Tabio, president of the Civil and Administrative Court; Dr Amaury Norberto Noris Rodriguez, president of the Labor Court; Lic Idalberto Ladron de Guevara Quintana, president of the Court on Crimes Against the Security of the State.

Professional judges: Lt Col (Alberto Ruben Dios de Rodriguez); Capt (Sora Esther Fernandez Concepcion); 1st Lt Dulce Maria Soto Alfonso; Dr Nicasio Hernandez Armas; Dr Mario Ugido Rivero; Dr Jesus Valdes Garcia; Dr Luis Buch Rodriguez; Dr Rafael Andres Cisnero Fonteau; Dr Marina Hart Davalos; Dr Humberto Ramon Hernandez Nodarse; Dr Antonio Sanchez Borroto; Dr Rene Soto Sanchez; Dr Rodolfo Barnes Arnau; Lic Fernando Carlos Serrat Henriquez; Dr Everildo Dominguez Dominguez; Dr Enrique Santiago Morimon Roca, and Lic Pedro Matias Rodriguez Trujillo.

Lay Judges: Lt Col Pedro Rodriguez Fonseca; Lt Col Emilio Panizo Bustos; Maj Andres Fernandez Nieves; Corvette Capt Juan Casanova Hidalgo; Maj Elio Felipe Batista Gonzalez; Capt Felix Borrego Aguilar; Capt Luis Lorenzo Rapayo; Capt Luis Prado Henriquez; Col Rufinao Alfonso Pedroso; Maj Mario Raul O'Farrel Bermudez; Maj Carlos Castillo Ortega; Maj Hugo Rodriguez Canfoamor; Ramon Peralta Saavedra; Mireya Lazo Torriente; Jose Ramon Diegues Gomez; Concepcion Cheda Duran; Lina Cruz Miranda; Aldo Adalberto Guash Carvajal; Jose Tomas Jimenez Jorge; Gonzalo Herrera Pino; Dulce Maria Dogmini Herrara; Miguel Angel Matos Menendez; Francisco Gonzalez Romero; Fernando Abreu Abreu; Blanca Rosa Prito Ibarra; Mario Luis Garcia Castellanos; Jorge Juan Martinez Rodriguez; Joaquin Benito Hernandez (Jatfe); Wilfredo Diaz Betancourt; Daniel A Morat Perdomo; Rafael Garrido Menendez; Leonardo Miguel Torres (Queser); Marta Isabel Avila Buera; Leopoldina Sualdina Banuz Valdes; Manuel Velez Lueiro; Joaquin Herrera Alvarez; Jorge Rocha Pereira; Angel Vasquez Cardenas; Almarango Rubio; Orlando Quintana Perez; Jose Agustin Sabater Roche; Jose Antonio Garcia Ibarra; Jose Reinaldo Hernandez Leal; Porfirio Hernandez del Padron; Lorenzo Aviles Perez Brito; Feliz Leon Tejeda; Clara Luz del Sol Vera; Magaly Feria Aviles; Rafael Perez Alvarez; (Reinerio Guayain Pina); Francisco Tejeda (Fill); Jose Jorge Pinera Ugarte--"who is on an official mission abroad"; Juan Rafael Pena Fernandez; Hector Florencio Peraza Ayo; Ramon Robaina Sanchez; Pedro Alvarez Rodriguez; Felix Nicolas Campos Oliva; Luis Bruno Perez San Pedro; Mario Caos Santiago, and Miguel Angel Duany Diaz.

Immediately after the last name is called, Politburo member Blas Roca Calderio is introduced to make the closing speech.

Blas Roca Speech

FL311522Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1622 GMT 27 Jan 78 FL

[Speech by Politburo member and National Assembly President Blas Roca Calderio at installation ceremony for judicial officials--live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, chief of the government and first secretary of our party; comrades of the presidium, comrades all:

The judicial organization begins this year of the 11th [world youth] festival with the installation of the president, vice president, presidents of courts and other professional and lay judges of the Supreme People's Court, and with the installation of the attorney general and deputy attorney generals of the republic--all elected by the National People's Government Assembly. To enhance its importance, this installation ceremony, by a fortunate coincidence, takes place on a date close to singular, glorious and worthwhile anniversaries of our fatherland: Today is the eve of the 125th anniversary of the birth of the master of the fatherland, master of the revolution--Jose Marti; it will be 100 years on 15 March since Antonio Macea--the bronze titan, as Fidel has called him--saved the glory, the idea and the flag with the Baragua protest, which--as Marti said--is the most glorious event in our history.

And during this period, we are commemorating the 25th anniversary of 26 July--the supreme heroism of the attack on Moncada--along with the momentous trial at the hospital, where Fidel was prosecutor and defender; this then led him to the Granma to wisely lead the execution of the sentence imposed by the tribunal of history.

This ceremony, solemn and simple, is one more expression of the accelerated advance which, impelled by the already historic First PCC Congress, is being achieved in the process to perfect the state institutions appropriate to a socialist system. This process to perfect the socialist institutions--which permits the systematic and regular incorporation of the masses in state management functions and state decisions; which consolidates and strengthens the social base of the dictatorship of the proletariat--also advances the area of socialist legality, which is so closely linked to the functions of the organs that today begin implementing important changes in the legislation governing them.

The validity of our socialist constitution and the adoption of new laws increasingly more adjusted to the demands of building socialism, expand the juridical objective bases of socialist legality. The constitution--approved in an exemplary democratic process initiated with the participation of representatives from the mass organizations in drafting the constitution and of all the people in its discussion and improvement; converted into a draft bill by the party congress and made into a supreme law of the state by the free, direct and secret vote of 97.7 percent of all citizens over age 16--clearly and precisely defines the essential aspects of the social, economic and political organization of our socialist state of workers, peasants and other manual and intellectual workers. It recognizes the role of the Communist Party, organized Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class, as the superior leadership force of the society and state. It stresses the position of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and the social and mass organizations within our society. It formulates the principles and objectives of our state's internationalist policy, the methods of organization and the functions of people's government. It also establishes and stipulates the rights and duties of citizens.

The constitution is, therefore, the ultimate juridical base of socialist legality. With regard to the other juridical bases of socialist legality, the legislation concerning the organization of the state central administration--legislation which defines the jurisdiction and powers of the different organizations and regulates, increasingly with more precision and detail, different aspects of social life, economy and work--is important.

We still need codes and laws to complete that objective juridical base of socialist legality, such as the new Penal Code; the Civil Code; the Labor Code; the Code on Youth and Children; the Law on Housing, and so forth. These are in the process of study and drafting and are necessary to unify and harmonize dispersed standards as well as to fill gaps we still have in our legislation.

Of course, although that juridical base is very necessary, it is not needed to make socialist legality a reality and to make it increasingly stronger and complete. Moreover, we need juridical-social awareness to be intensified each day: The judge and the prosecutor, the official and the citizen each day must become more aware of the content of the laws and their spirit, of the principles of our society. We also need them to strongly feel the moral obligation to adjust their conduct accordingly.

Socialist legality demands from all who take part in the judicial process the most profound knowledge of the law, its correct interpretation and its honorable application in matters within their jurisdiction, because in that way, the juridical-social consciousness is strengthened and intensified, as is the people's trust in the law. It demands from them--from the judge and the prosecutor, as well as from the investigator--the greatest effort to uncover and confirm the truth in each case; not the apparent or formal truth, but the objective truth, the real truth. Because only on truth can real justice be founded as well as the form and essence of socialist legality be realized.

Five years ago, at a ceremony similar to this one, our dear comrade, president of the court Enrique Hart--who today, 52 years after the first time he assumed a judicial position, again assumes the position of president of our Supreme Court--emphasized that the most important legislative achievement that was then being implemented was the unification of jurisdictions, which up to then had been diverse and separate.

Today, new legislation has completed that unification, which now includes labor justice--except, of course, that which has been assigned to the labor councils, which take care of labor discipline and resolve labor conflicts through justified resolutions subject to the approval of the parties which, if they disagree, can appeal to the appropriate court.

The new, more rational politicoadministrative territorial division adopted by this country; the constitutional provisions concerning the election and revocation of judges by the appropriate People's Government assemblies; and the rendering of accounts by the courts and attorney generals to the assemblies themselves, have made it necessary and urgent to modify the law on organization of the judicial system. By means of this modification, not only was the unification of jurisdictions expanded and completed; the organization and territorial jurisdiction of the courts adapted to the 14 provinces and 169 municipalities; and the standards for the election and revocation of judges and attorney generals established, but also organizational and procedural amendments were introduced to even better adapt the courts and offices of the attorney generals to the socialist concepts regarding the state and its different functions.

The new legislation stresses the role of the entire Supreme People's Court as the regular and superior organ of the courts. It reaffirms the concept of courts as state organs with their proper and different functions--independent in the exercise of justice and adapted and adhering to the constitution and laws, but not constituting their own branch. They are part of the socialist government of workers and peasants and the revolutionary government, which, with the Marxist-Leninist party in its center, protects, administers, regulates and directs the building of the new society without exploitation, without poverty, without lack of education, without oppression and without discrimination.

Contrary to the bourgeois deceit about a division of powers--which, in our view, today only serves the United States in pressuring Panama by imposing on it even more onerous conditions in the canal treaty--we show the validity of a single power, with valid organs, each with its proper functions and precise jurisdictions exercised in the exclusive interest of serving the people, building socialism and advancing toward the future communist society.

The effectiveness of judicial actions depends to a great extent on their promptness, so that prolonged proceedings do not delay remedial decisions, fair, and, therefore, exemplary sanctions.

Five years ago, with the new judicial organization, we concentrated our efforts on overcoming the delays of the previous period. The personnel of the courts, attorney general's office and Interior Ministry worked with great dedication to bring pending cases up to date and resolve new ones within the time limit established by procedural laws. Despite all this, we still have delays.

We believe that the delays that appear in one or another aspect of prosecution, judicial and police actions should not be overcome by means of emergency mobilizations and occasional and hasty coordinations. The problem must be solved within the normal routine of the police, attorney generals and courts so that no delays are generated and so that actions are maintained up to date within the time limits established for the different (?cases). Otherwise, delays would be inevitable and we would have to march endlessly from one extraordinary mobilization to another and from one emergency coordination to another to the obvious detriment of judicial work in all its aspects.

In order to fulfill the objective of prompt and correct justice, the legislation recently enacted by the National Assembly relieves the court of certain actions; police proceedings on penal cases are strengthened; and new time limits are established for some proceedings, which should permit a more complete investigation and presentation of better articulated evidence. It also authorizes the creation of sections in the courts when the volume of cases so require. All this should help the judicial institutions to adhere to the time limits and, as part of their normal operations, permanently keep proceedings in all cases up to date and without delay.

A continued effort, prompt action and constant concern are required from the judges and other personnel of the courts, offices of the attorney generals and police so that cases do not pile up and so that the prompt action required for good justice is achieved. The best law cannot supply the zeal, leadership, sense of responsibility and effort which each of us must have to fulfill and effectively carry out our assigned tasks. The frequent suspension of trials due to failure of some of the parties or witnesses to appear is something which goes against the effort to keep judicial action up to date. In addition, it hurts the economy and is a cause of extra expense to the state. Holding trials within the prescribed period and time limit established by law, and without suspensions, not only keeps judicial action current but also relieves the accused and witnesses of unnecessary transfers and trips; this is thus translated into less expenditure and into savings in work days for those who must appear before the court.

Therefore all of us must make the greatest efforts to preclude the suspension of trials. This is an important objective that depends on the courts, police, attorney generals, lawyers and all citizens, who must acquire a clear awareness of the importance of holding set trials punctually and without suspensions and the importance of each acting within his own area to guarantee that the trial begins on the date and time indicated on the summons.

Equally important is solving civil administrative and labor cases, and the appeals that may be made against sentences, in the shortest time possible. Delays in any of the processes should not be tolerated.

We must use the new organization of the courts in struggling to overcome the delays we now have and to preclude new delays. It is true we will have fewer courts. But we believe that they are better distributed and will be more effectively operated. The total number of judges has been reduced, but there has been an increase in the number of professionals required--in other words, an increase in those who are graduates in juridical sciences and constantly devoted to the courts.

If, as we expect, the new municipal courts are relieved of the function of collecting fines for traffic violations--a function now assigned to the courts at the rank-and-file level--we do not think it will be difficult for them to keep cases up to date and to more skillfully attend to the cases within their jurisdiction--penal, civil and labor. By keep the violator's driver's license until he pays the fine, the police can collect fines administratively. This would guarantee collection of all fines without exception--something that is not happening today--and it would considerably help reduce traffic violations and, consequently, the possibilities for traffic accidents--which result in so many victims and so much damage, and which turn so many persons into criminals who do not want to be so.

Our chief and leader, Comrade Fidel, referred to this last subject in recent speeches in which he also placed great emphasis on the need to intensify the struggle against crimes in general and certain types of crimes that are particularly repugnant and go against the revolutionary and socialist conscience and sensibility of our people. Such crimes are remains of the past; they sprout like weeds and must be fought with a firm, consistent and steady hand, just as Fidel demanded in words which I underscore for their great importance: A "firm" hand is one that does not exceed itself nor does it yield; it is one that does let go because it tightens that which needs to be tightened--no more, no less.

An appropriate action is one which considers all the circumstances. If the crime is serious, the penalty is severe; if the subject is dangerous, the measure should be preventive. The continued action today and tomorrow is constant; it is an action without rest, without letup regarding the crime or the criminal. This is virtue of the one who is convinced: of the one who does not give up because today he did not achieve everything and had to step back; of the one who sets an objective and perseveres until he achieves it.

Therefore, in the fight against crime, the most effective thing is firm, constant and consistent action so that whoever commits a crime knows that he will certainly go to court and receive a just penalty according to his guilt.

In his speech closing the First Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, Fidel said criminal action with impunity is very bad because if there are five potential thieves and a real one, the real thief steals and then the five potential thieves also steal because they see that nothing happens to those who steal.

The police, courts and offices of attorney generals hold the frontline positions in the fight against the impunity of criminals. They are called upon to guarantee that no crime goes unpunished; that no criminal goes without punishment; that no sanction remains unfulfilled. Efforts are required from everyone to achieve this. Also required from everyone is a maximum concern for the quality of the work to which they are assigned--quality of investigation in the case of a policeman; quality of evidence in the case of the prosecutor; quality of the ruling and sentence in the case of the court; and the highest and constant cooperation from officials, from political, social and mass organizations, and from each citizen so that justice can choke crime; so that socialist legality can corner the lawbreakers, and so that our society's standards of morality can be imposed over all the wicked remainders of the past.

Let the citizen who knows of a crime perform his duty by reporting it. Let whoever observes suspicious movements report them to the authorities. Let the authorities investigate zealously. Let the prosecutor be concerned over the quality of every document. Let the court go into depth in the evidence and, with correct treatment of citizens, seek the truth in order to rule with justice.

The struggle against crime is long and complex. Repression is not enough in this struggle--although repression, as severe as it has to be, is indispensable to fight crime. There is also a need to develop a general consciousness against crime, and a deep public and private repudiation of every criminal act so that the criminal is condemned by everyone around him, socially and within the family, so that he feels--yes, feels--that his conduct is incompatible with a society of work, justice, equality and dignity--a society of collectivism and brotherhood, as is the one we are building.

Comrade Fidel was particularly insistent in his condemnation of crimes against property, which lack any moral or objective justification in our society today. Whoever commits crimes against property today is doing so against the collective assets of all the people, or of the cooperatives, or of the personal assets of citizens, which are all the products of work. To steal the socialist property of the state is to deprive society of the necessary resources for economic development, which guarantees the progressive and rational improvement of the standards of living and work of all; it is to take away the resources used for social development, improvement of education and health, social security. To steal personal property is to deprive the worker, laborer, peasant, teacher or professional of the direct fruit of his work; of what he has saved and conserved; of what he honestly earned with his effort; of what is necessary for him and his family, for his children and for his elders.

This is why crime against property is so repugnant and condemnable in our society. This is why severe punishment of tnose who commit such crimes is justified--and above all, when they are repeaters; when they try to convert stealing into an occupation; when they steal or try to steal large and valuable assets; when they try to live as parasites off the hard work of others.

Fidel also referred to crimes which in the bourgeois society were in fact not crimes because they were tolerated and protected by the high and lesser authorities who obtained infamous benefits from such actions. They were crimes that were eradicated at the triumph of the revolution--crimes such as prostitution, gambling, drugs. Those who try to revive such vices for an easy profit and a life of leisure and corruption will be severely repressed. This is conduct which the revolution does not tolerate, and which socialism does not accept. This is because it is incompatible with human dignity and a social sense of work liberated from exploitation. As Fidel said when he referred to one of these vices, if anyone sells himself here, he does not belong to the stock of our people; he is not a Cuban. Whoever exploits the naive who still expect to get money from gambling instead of from work, savings or sense of responsibility is not part of our people. Neither is the one who seeks profit by servicing vice, which degrades and destroys the will and mind.

Our people are willing and prepared to fight these crimes and antisocial behavior. If more severe laws are required. Fidel said, then the National People's Government Assembly and the Council of State will make them more severe. And such laws are being enacted.

With greater severity where required, and with rational provisions that give the courts the means to adjust the sanction in each case more precisely to the result and circumstances of the crime committed as well as to the personal conditions of the perpetrator, the Council of State has enacted a decree-law containing standards of the new penal code, the draft of which is ready to be submitted to public discussion before the National Assembly considers it.

The social defense code, with its many amendments, is in many aspects no longer in keeping with the situation created by the revolution. It therefore requires complete revision, and a new text on this work has been going on, with inevitable interrruptions, for several years.

Courts, offices of attorney generals, ministries, groups of lawyers and other institutions have already examined the penal code draft and have given valuable suggestions to improve it. New proposals will come from public discussion and a perfected code will come from all the discussions. This will be a better code, more systematized and more in keeping with the socialist concepts on penal policy and the objectives of penalties. It will be more effective for prolonged judicial confrontation with antisocial and criminal conduct, with sanctions which range from the most moderate to the most extreme--from a fine to the death sentence. Although the death sentence is considered an exceptional action, its application is foreseen and will be applied against those who, by virtue of the crime committed, deserve it.

Our judges, Fidel has said, are revolutionary judges. If the people demand more severity, our judges will be more severe against common crimes. Our attorney generals are revolutionaries. If the people's desire is to fight common crimes with more energy, they will do so with the greatest energy. Our police are revolutionary. If the people demand that our police be more energetic against common crimes, they will be so. Our judges, whether professional or lay, undoubtedly are revolutionaries. And, with the Supreme Court judges elected by the National Assembly; the provincial court judges elected by the provincial assemblies; the municipal judges elected by the municipal assemblies; and the military judges elected by the Council of State, the judges come from the people and serve the people, to whom they are accountable for their performance at the appropriate assemblies.

Our attorney generals also are revolutionaries. They likewise consider themselves servants of the people and submit themselves to the people's control. Our police are revolutionary and militant, and each day, they try to obtain higher technical and professional training to fulfill their functions and to struggle against lawbreakers.

Within the limits established by law, the 5,597 judges already elected and those to be elected in the future will punish, with the necessary severity, those who committ those repugnant and especially irritating crimes, as well as repeaters of crimes and those who maintain dangerous antisocial conduct. And the prosecutors, who act according to a policy outlined by the Council of State, will rigorously proceed with charges and will ask the most severe punishment for those who have committed the crimes that are being fought. This is because judges and attorney generals are not only servants of the people, but are part of the people themselves. They are fighters for the building of a socialist society, active and frontline participants in the fight against crime and in the imperative struggle for socialist legality, with respect for the standards of socialist coexistence.

We are certain that the police will act according to the demands of the fight against crime. The new penal procedures law expands the work of the police in the preparatory phase of penal cases and grants them a more rational time period for their initial actions. The police in the city of Havana are also being reinforced with new equipment and personnel, as Fidel himself has announced.

We know that the police will make the greatest effort in investigative work and in procedural work, and in the work to arrest and capture criminals. And we also know that our people, who know respect for the law and the dignity and rights of the citizens, will support the repressive action of the policy against common criminals.

Comrade President of the Council of State and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Comrade Fidel: The pronouncements you made at the final session of the Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and at the closing session of the assembly of [word indistinct] of the party in Havana City Province concerning the fight against repugnant and intolerable crimes respond to the deepest feelings of our people and to the moral demands of our society. These pronouncements have the total support of our working citizens--men and women, young and old. We are certain that the National Assembly and the Council of State will approve the necessary juridical standards, and that, along with all the organs of people's government, we will make our contributions to the fight against crime.

We are absolutely certain that the judges of the Supreme Court, the attorney generals who today assume their positions and the others in the rest of the country, as well as the police and other citizens, will make their utmost efforts to contribute to the great battle of all our people against crimes and antisocial conduct that are prohibited by law; that they will see to it that no punishable action goes unpunished; that they will devote all their efforts to maintaining cases up to date, avoiding the suspension of cases and all unjustifiable delays in the proceedings of cases; that they will be severe and demand severity when judging and punishing those who commit crimes against property of the state, cooperatives or citizens, those who may try to revive the old vices of illegal gambling, prostitution or drugs, and those who act irresponsibly when driving vehicles and thereby increase the probabilities of or provoke fatal and costly accidents.

We are certain, Comrade Fidel, that with your guidance at the head of the party, our people will defeat crime and will crush all attempts at reviving vices of the past. To this end, we will have a firm, consistent and constant hand and all the severity and rigor necessary to repress, with the law, antisocial and criminal conduct.

Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

ROCA CHAIRS CEREMONY OPENING LAW SCHOOL COURSES

FL021902Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Presided over by Blas Roca Calderio, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the People's Government National Assembly, a ceremony has been held at the main building of the University of Havana's Law School marking the beginning of postgraduate law courses and the special course on "history will absolve me," the historic defense of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

PCC Central Committee member Fabio Grobart, Justice Minister Armando Torres Santrayll and Havana University Rector Dr Eustaquio Remedios attended the ceremony.

The first to speak was (Elena Tarajan), secretary general of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] at the law school, who presented funds raised for the 11th World Youth and Student Festival to Leonel Urbino, UJC secretary general at the university. Student Eduardo Rodriguez, secretary general of the Federation of University Students, spoke on behalf of all law school students and read the students' pledge in tribute to the 11th festival and 25th anniversary of the Moncada assault.

The closing remarks were made by law school Dean Gilberto Munoz Valdes: [begin recording, in progress] today but much less for the country to remain behind other countries in science, technology, education and culture because science and technology are advancing at a fabulous rate. Today we pay modest tribute to the men of the centenniel generation, to the heroes and martyrs of Moncada, and, from our deepest revolutionary passion, we revolutionary jurists proclaim today: Fidel, not only did history absolve you, it has placed you at its highest pedestal. Fidel, the least we can do is to follow your example always. In that way we will develop small parts of the links of that great chain--our history. Long live the 25th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks. [shouts of 'viva'] Long live the 11th World Youth and Student Festival. [shouts of 'viva'] Long live our glorious Communist Party. [shouts of 'viva'] Long live Fidel. [shouts of 'viva'] Fatherland or death! [shouts of 'venceremos' and applause] [end recording]

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a tour of the law school's History Hall was made where comrade Blas Roca and other officials who presided over the event were given a detailed explanation of the exhibits.

REVOLUTIONARY ORIENTATION DEPARTMENT HOLDS SEMINAR

FL021834Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] A PCC Revolutionary Orientation Department [DOR] seminar has been held in Havana City with the participation of the DOR chiefs in the 15 municipalities, ideological secretaries of the Union of Young Communists and mass organizations, and other officials.

Evelio Ortega, chief of the DOR in this province, reported on the ideological work done in 1977 and outlined the primary tasks to be undertaken this year. Among other things, these tasks are involved with the 100th anniversary of Baragua Protest, 25th anniversary of the Moncada assault and 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, as well as resolutions of the first party congress and PCC provincial assembly.

DOR officials in the province also spoke at the seminar. They explained details of implementation of ideological resolutions approved at the first party congress. Ortega emphasized the need to improve ideological work, especially at the rank-and-file level, and to generalize greater exchange of experiences among the 15 Havana City province municipalities to achieve this objective.

EASTERN ARMY'S TRAINING YEAR OPENS

FL020054Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The Eastern Army's training period for this year officially began with a military ceremony. At the Presidium was Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first [as heard] vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State. The Eastern Army has among its objectives for this year's training to continue perfecting the combat readiness of the troops, the systematic preparation of our reserves and raising the levels of technical and political training of the combatants.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN, CAMAGUEY UNIVERSITY ACCORD--A Hungarian delegation has ended its stay in Camaguey Province with the signing of a scientific-cultural agreement [date not given] between the University of Agriculture at Godollo, Hungary and the University of Camaguey. The documents were signed by Dr (Istvan Pal), the first vice rector and dean of the Faculty of Botany and Plant Physiology and Dr (Juan Vela), rector of Camaguey University. The basic points of the agreement deal with tutorials for candidates for scientific degrees, joint programs for short postgraduate courses and bibliographic exchanges. Also covered in the document are technical advice to set up a laboratory donated by the Hungarian People's Republic, lectures by Cuban professors in Hungary on tropical science and joint scientific research. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Feb 78 FL]

YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION--The delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia which is in our country has visited the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] headquarters. The delegation headed by Janez Barboric, member of the Yugoslav Trade Union, was welcomed by Rosario Fernandez, Central Committee and CTC Secretariat member. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 78 FL]

GDR-CUBAN COMMUNICATIONS LINE--The GDR broadcasting system will shortly have a direct line between Havana and Berlin to keep the youths informed on the preparations for the 11th World [Youth and Student] Festival, which will be held in the Cuban capital. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jan 78 FL]

GDR SHIPMENT FOR FESTIVAL--The first technical-material shipment from the people of the German Democratic Republic for the 11th World Youth and Student Festival has arrived in our country's capital abroad the merchant ship (Kebrinbrook) of that fraternal nation. GDR Ambassador Heinz Langer and Alberto Rodriguez of the Union of Young Communists National Bureau spoke at a friendship ceremony held at the Juan Diaz Pier of the Havana port. They stressed the contribution which the Free German Youth is providing to the grand event. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 78 FL]

LEZCANO AT CONFERENCE--Jorge Lezcano, PCC Central Committee and Council of State member and Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] national coordinator, spoke at the closing ceremony of the CDR national meeting on vigilance and creating a collective consciousness to struggle against delinquency. The CDR national coordinator stressed the importance of the operational centers to achieve greater vigilance to protect the assets of the state, which he pointed out belong to the people. The CDR national vigilance meeting was chaired by Antonio Martinez, CDR National Executive Secretariat member. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL]

CULTURE MINISTRY NEWS--Culture Vice Minister Rafael Almeida inaugurated the Culture Industry at its new location at (C. Pedroso) and (Nuevo Endecerro) Streets in Havana. The industries consolidated under one roof comprise all the workshops in Havana charged with manufacturing musical instruments. It employs 208 workers. Hector Gomez, director of the industrial-artistic firm, stated that the inauguration of the new location is a dream come true for his workers. Rafael Almeida transmitted a greeting to the workers from Culture Minister Armando Hart, who prior to his departure to the USSR, had written this message in recognition of completion of the 1977 plan. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 26 Jan 78 FL]

STEAM GENERATORS--Flavio Bravo, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has presided over the ceremony in which the Havana City boiler services enterprise delivered to the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply the first four steam generators built in Cuba. The ceremony was held at the Pio Alvarez enterprise, which was responsible for the project. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Feb 78 FL]

POSSIBLE SUGAR INDUSTRY ACCORD WITH CUBA

FL312245Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 31 Jan 78 FL

[Text] Any Cuban cooperation agreements with this country for industrialization of the sugarcane industry will be executed directly with the State Sugar Council--CEA. Cuban delegates to a meeting on sugarcane of the Dominican Center for Agricultural-Livestock research today ruled out agreements with the Gulf and Western multinational company which operates the La Romana sugar mill here. They explained that cooperation would be aimed directly at livestock [as heard] plans that CEA is developing.

A morning newspaper in this capital has reported the possibility of an agreement for exchange of experiences between Cuba and this country. The paper cited reported on efforts made at a meeting between Cuban delegates and Gulf and Western representatives.

The director of the Cuban Institute for Research in the Sugarcane Industry this morning met with CEA officials and administrators of government sugar mills. The meeting was held in the office of the CEA director and lasted until after noon. Socialist Cuba has achieved considerable progress in experiments for taking advantage of sugarcane bagasse for the generation of energy and for cattle feed.

Cuba Offers Assistance

FL022225Y Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish to Listeners Abroad 2156 GMT 2 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Santo Domingo--The Cuban Institute for Sugarcane Byproducts Research--ICIDCA--has offered to the Dominican Government and sugar producers technical cooperation for the study of whatever projects are considered necessary for the development of sugarcane diversification plans in the Dominican Republic. ICIDCA Director Luis Galvez said the Cubans would be pleased to put at the disposal of Dominicans the experiences gained in recent years in various aspects related to integration of the sugar industry to other productive activities.

PATRIOTIC UNION SCORES U.S. EMBASSY'S INFLUENCE IN ELECTIONS

FL261642Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jan 78 FL

[Text] The Patriotic Union Executive Committee has said that the U.S. Embassy is seeking to impede the legal recognition of this group. The leader of the group said that the United States prefers the Reformist Party and the government to quiet them because they have called for the nationalization of the North American monopolies. He defended the Patriotic Union's legal right to carry on its activities even when it is not recognized as a political party by the Central Electoral Board.

JCE Denies U.S. Influence

PA311204Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0031 GMT 31 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 30 Jan (EFE)--The Dominican Republic's Central Electoral Board (JCE) explained today in a note released to the press that neither the U.S. embassy nor government have in any way influenced them regarding the recognition or non-recognition of the communist group known as the Patriotic Union (UPA).

The JCE declaration was released through its public relations office in answer to a charge made to this effect by UPA leader Dr Franklyn Franco, who, in the course of a television program, accused the U.S. Embassy and government of influencing the JCE so that it would not recognize this political organization, which defines itself as "anti-imperialist."

NEW PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARY APPOINTED

PA311611Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1407 GMT 31 Jan 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 31 Jan (EFE)--Two changes have been made in President Joaquin Balaguer's Cabinet. They affect the Public Works Ministry and the Dominican Electricity Corporation.

Manuel Alsina Puello, until yesterday the Public Works secretary, today was appointed general director of the state electricity corporation, to replace Jose Cimadevilla Valdez who returns as comptroller general of the republic. Miguel A. Jimenez Messon was appointed public works secretary.

Balaguer Warning to Secretary

FL012231Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 1 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The president of the republic this afternoon demanded from the new public works secretary that he perform his duties with honesty and without favoritism. Dr Joaquin Balaguer warned Miguel Jimenez Messon that he must strictly carry out instructions as secretary of public works. Balaguer swore in Jimenez Messon at a ceremony attended only by the new official, the outgoing public works secretary and a group of photographers. President Balaguer repeatedly told the new public works secretary that his only commitment is to the country. Balaguer demanded from Jimenez Messon that he work with honesty and without favoritism in his new position. He warned: If you do not follow my instructions, your stay in that secretariat is going to be very brief. The new official was recommended by the outgoing public works secretary for whom Jimenez Messon served as adviser for 4 years.

COMMUNIST PARTY SELECTS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

FL262216Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Jan 78 FL

[Excerpts] Narciso Isa Conde today was selected presidential candidate for the Dominican Communist Party, PCD. Isa Conde, who is PCD secretary general, was selected at the party convention which debated the matter for more than 3 hours. The convention also decided to have Dr Pericles Franco as its candidate for the vice presidency of the republic. It was decided to assign to a committee the drafting of the government program for the leftist organization. It was announced that the PCD would not participate in the elections allied to any other party. The convention left open the possibility for the PCD to (?support) qualified and democratic persons, with some sympathy for the party, in those areas where it has no candidates. The PCD named another committee to adapt the party statutes to the new conditions of legality. This committee is composed of Alfredo Conde, (Damian Pena), Cesar Perez, Ruben Corona and Damian Jimenez.

Party Objectives Outlined

FL262250Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 26 Jan 78 FL

[Text] The PCD secretary general today proclaimed that participation in the elections by the leftist organization is aimed at consolidating and expanding its influence. Narciso Isa Conde maintained that those who think the PCD simply wants to win congressional or municipal seats and nothing beyond that are mistaken.

Isa Conde was interrupted several times by the applause of more than 300 delegates to the first public convention that the communists have held in this country in recent decades.

He delivered the main speech at the PCD national convention held at the retailers center.

Before evaluating the importance of the presence of PCD members in official organizations, Isa Conde asserted: our struggle against the pillars of the system and against the classes and sectors that live off the work of laborers and sweat of the people is irreversible. We Dominican communists do not hide our goals.

He said that the purpose of the PCD's electoral participation goes beyond the mere possibility of opening new forums and fronts of struggle. In speaking of PCD electoral objectives, Narciso Isa Conde declared: the fundamental objective of our party during the upcoming electoral campaign is to consolidate and expand the influence we have gained, disseminate on a broader scale our program for transition to socialism, to grow and to exercise more decisive influence in the national political life.

Isa Conde asserted that since the party is legal, the communists can now tell the great public that their action for transformations is not aimed against the small and middle-size property owners or against the religious convictions of many Dominicans or against the physical integrity [as heard] of militarymen as the enemies of the doctrine are spreading.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL FISHING SCHOOL--The director of the Institute of Development and Cooperative Credit--IDECOOP--has announced that the Dominican Government plans to create a National Fishing School. He further announced that the Venezuelan Government has offered 10 scholarships for Dominican fishermen and that several Dominican fishermen will soon go to Mexico for training in modern fishing methods. He added that in both cases the Dominican Government will only have to cover the transportation costs. [Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish to Listeners Abroad 1905 GMT 27 Jan 78 FL]

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES SURINAM FISHING DISPUTE

FL021500Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 27 Jan 78 p 1 FL

[Text] [No dateline given] Foreign and Justice Minister Fredd Wills yesterday spent over two hours in disucssions with Corentyne residents affected by a clampdown by the Surinam authorities on use of the Corentyne River and assured them that the Guyana Government would not allow anyone to interfere wantonly with the means of livelihood of Guyanese.

The government exists to protect all its citizens irrespective of who they were and where they came from, the minister told the gathering of over 100 fishermen, loggers, businessmen and others at the Corriverton town hall.

The minister interrupted his work among the heads of mission still in conference at Cuffy Ideological Institute to fly to the eastern country for talks with residents there and to record the government's concern over their welfare.

This action came in the wake of a ban by Surinam against Guyanese fishermen using the border river, once a neutral waterway between the two young republics, and amidst numerous complaints from others that they were being harassed by the Surinam authorities.

Cde. Willis disclosed that he would be travelling to Surinam shortly for talks with the government in Paramaribo and he wanted to inform himself at first hand of the problems which the Corentyne residents faced.

The minister gave a 15-minute talk and then spent two hours in a frank question-and-answer session with persons directly involved in the matter.

The Corentyne River was considered one of the most important waterways in Guyana, and there should be a peaceful settlement of the matter involving its use.

"Our purpose is clear cut. We want a peaceful regime. We are not a warlike nation. We want peace," he said.

Minister Wills said there was need for "a clear understanding with Surinam as to who is entitled to what and what can be done and what cannot be done."

In his view, there should be a "fixed regime" under which Guyanese would be able to use the river for any purpose, whether fishing or logging, with "just one piece of paper that simple folk can understand."

The minister stated that whatever way the Corentyne issue was settled it would have direct bearing on fishing in the entire Atlantic seaboard, involving such other countries as Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil, and Cayenne.

The minister learnt that two sets of loggers in the interior were not receiving foodstuffs because the boats conveying goods to them had been warned by Surinam against using the river.

He said the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) would be instructed to fly foodstuffs to the loggers in the meantime.

He also promised that banks from which loans had been taken by fishermen and loggers to buy equipment would be asked to offer a moratorium to the borrowers affected by the issue of the use of the river.

Representatives of the groups affected related their experiences to the minister. They included Idris Dean of the Upper Corentyne Sawmillers' Association, Mitra Bano Kumar of the Upper Corentyne Fishermen's Co-operative Society, and Mohamed Haniff, a floating shop owner.

Cde. Dean said that a nine-man sawmillers' delegation which went to Nickerie for talks on the matter got a "weak undertaking" that they would be allowed to continue using the river, but the authorities refused to recognise that the boats were registered in Surinam and complied with Surinam marine and navigational requirements.

He added that while in the past there had been three launch services daily across the river, now there was only one and preference was given to Surinamers.

Cde. Kumar explained that a four-man fishermen's delegation had failed to obtain permission to fish in the river for only two days per week.

Cde. Haniff told the minister that the Surinamers wanted police clearance issued by Guyana authorities to floating shop owners plying in the river, but this was not being granted by the police at Orealla. The minister promised to look into the possibility of having such clearance expedited at Springlands.

Cde. Haniff said that about four of Surinam's eight gunboats were now patrolling the river.

INTER-AMERICAN

SECOND AMAZON PACT SESSION SLATED FOR MARCH

PY010159Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jan 78 p 3 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The second preliminary meeting of the Amazon Pact will be held in Brasilia in March, in the presence of the eight countries invited to participate in the multilateral cooperation agreement. The possibility of a quick decision on the treaty and the implementation of the basic cooperation among these countries is no longer in the plans of Itamaraty. When Brazil proposed the idea of an Amazon Pact last year, Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira predicted that it would be confirmed by the end of the year or by the first quarter of the current year, at the latest.

According to foreign diplomats in Brasilia, a fact which weakens the Brazilian negotiating position is that President Geisel has already appointed his successor, which creates problems. In this case, the countries invited--Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana and Surinam--would rather assume a wait-and-see attitude until the position of the future president regarding foreign policy is known.

ANDEAN PANEL DISCUSSES AUTOMOTIVE PROGRAM

PY311905Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 78 PY

[Text] The progress of the Andean Group automotive program is being studied by government experts who are members of the committee of the Andean subregion. The meetings are being held in Lima within the framework of the Cartagena agreement under the presidency of the Peruvian delegate. This committee was created on 13 September 1977, and has the special function of contributing to the development of the automotive program, [words indistinct] and recommending to the board and the commission the actions considered necessary for carrying out this important industrial development program.

URUGUAY

EL DIA CALLS OAS REFUSAL 'UNFORTUNATE PRECEDENT'

PY021652Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1336 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Feb--The progovernment newspaper EL DIA stated today that the OAS refusal to hold its general assembly in Uruguay is an "unfortunate precedent" which "has deeply displeased us." In an editorial entitled "Crisis in American Solidarity," the morning newspaper stated that the OAS behavior continues to be "devious and vacillating" and warned that in the near future "some people may regret the decision taken against our country."

With regard to the countries which voted against Uruguay, the editorial stated: The United States "is going through a period of undisguised confusion in its international policies" and because of this tends to "rely on false sources of information." The editorial said that Venezuela has been visibly hostile toward Uruguay since diplomatic relations were broken off, and referring to Panama it stated: "We know how it is governed and who governs it." In conclusion, with regard to the countries which abstained, the editorial stated: "Others preferred to imitate Pilate and abstained."

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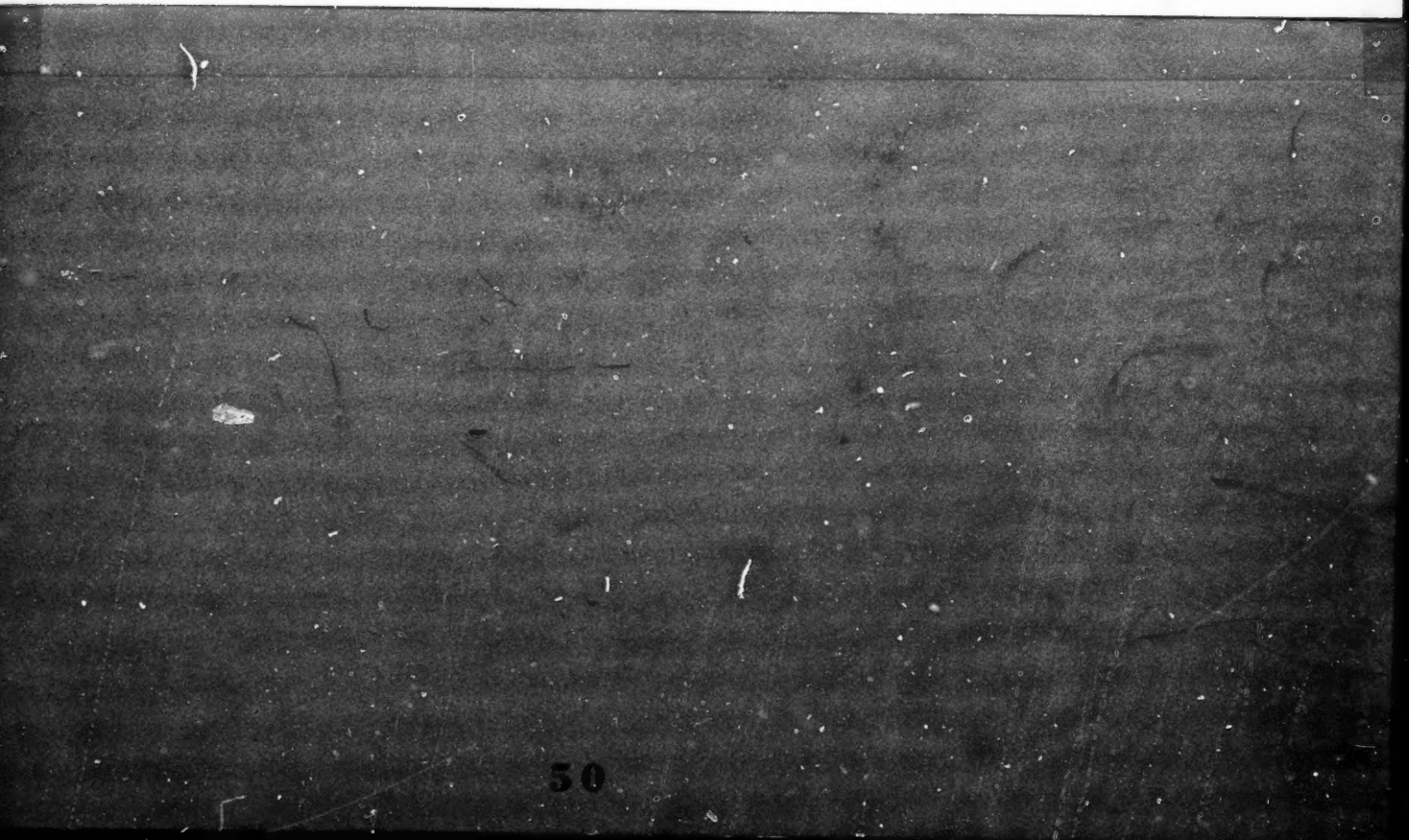
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